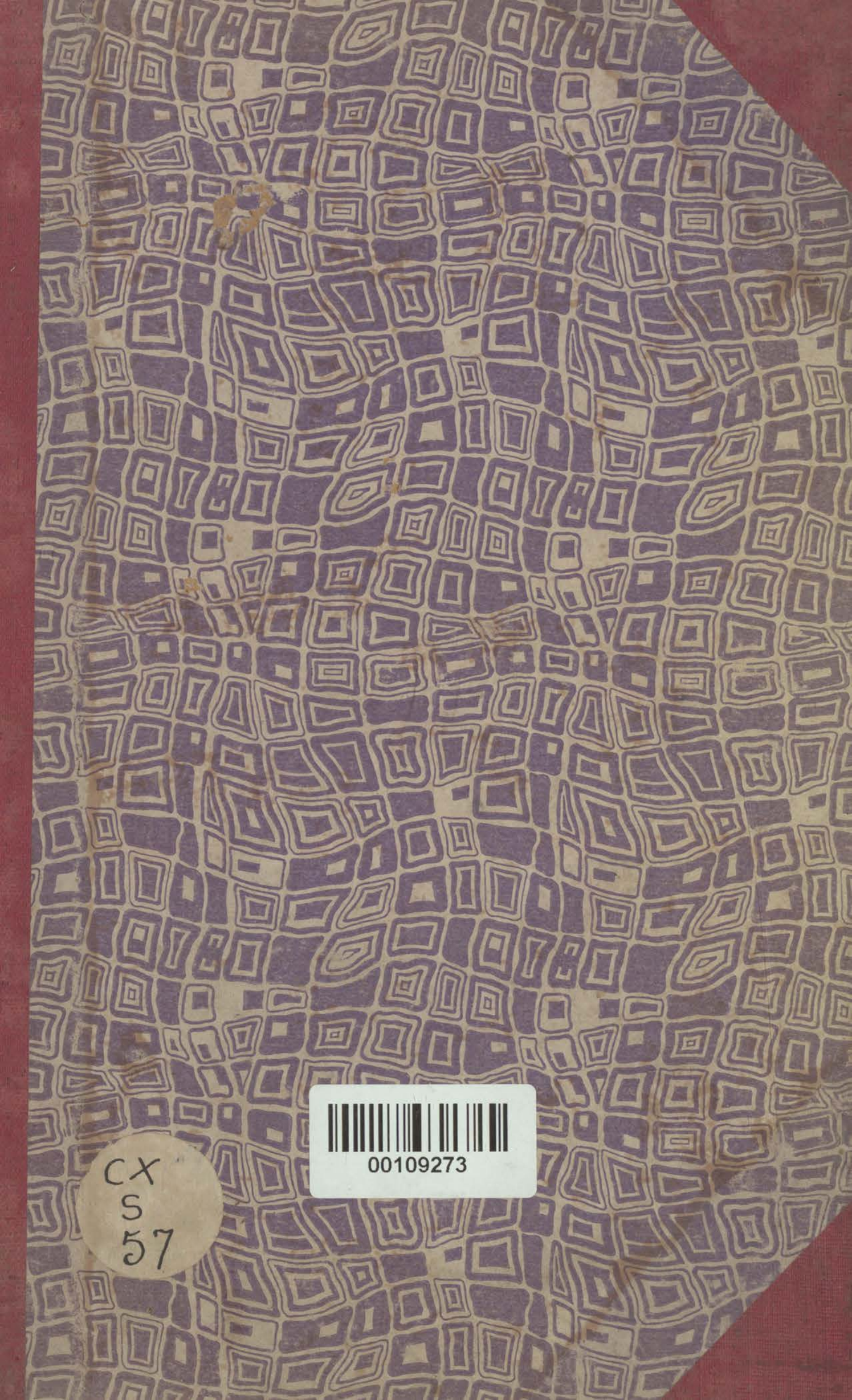

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TREATY SERIES No. 11 (1920).

TREATY OF PEACE

WITH

TURKEY.

Signed at Sèvres, August 10, 1920.

[With Maps.]

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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TREATY OF PEACE WITH TURKEY.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY and JAPAN,

These Powers being described in the present Treaty as the Principal Allied Powers ;

ARMENIA, BELGIUM, GREECE, THE HEDJAZ, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE and CZECHO-SLOVAKIA,

These Powers constituting, with the Principal Powers mentioned above, the Allied Powers,

of the one part ;

And TURKEY,

of the other part ;

Whereas on the request of the Imperial Ottoman Government an Armistice was granted to Turkey on October 30, 1918, by the Principal Allied Powers in order that a Treaty of Peace might be concluded, and

Whereas the Allied Powers are equally desirous that the war in which certain among them were successively involved, directly or indirectly, against Turkey, and which originated in the declaration of war against Serbia on July 28, 1914, by the former Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and in the hostilities opened by Turkey against the Allied Powers on October 29, 1914, and conducted by Germany in alliance with Turkey, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable Peace,

For this purpose the HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA :

Sir George Dixon GRAHAME, K.C.V.O., Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty at Paris ;

And

for the DOMINION of CANADA :

The Honourable Sir George Halsey PERLEY, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom ;

for the COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA :

The Right Honourable Andrew FISHER, High Commissioner for Australia in the United Kingdom ;

for the DOMINION of NEW ZEALAND :

Sir George Dixon GRAHAME, K.C.V.O., Minister Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty at Paris ;

for the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA :

Mr. Reginald Andrew BLANKENBERG, O.B.E., Acting High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in the United Kingdom ;

for INDIA

Sir Arthur HIRTZEL, K.C.B., Assistant Under Secretary of State for India ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

Mr. Alexandre MILLERAND, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;
Mr. Frédéric FRANÇOIS-MARSAL, Minister of Finance ;
Mr. Auguste Paul-Louis ISAAC, Minister of Commerce and Industry ;
Mr. Jules CAMBON, Ambassador of France ;
Mr. Georges Maurice PALÉOLOGUE, Ambassador of France, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

Count LELIO BONIN LONGARE, Senator of the Kingdom, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H.M. the King of Italy at Paris ;
General Giovanni MARIETTI, Italian Military Representative on the Supreme War Council ;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN :

Viscount CHINDA, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Japan at London ;
Mr. K. MATSUI, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H.M. the Emperor of Japan at Paris ;

ARMENIA :

Mr. Avetis AHARONIAN, President of the Delegation of the Armenian Republic ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS :

Mr. Jules VAN DEN HEUVEL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Minister of State ;
Mr. ROLIN JAEQUEMYNS, Member of the Institute of Private International Law, Secretary-General of the Belgian Delegation ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES :

Mr. Eleftherios K. VENISÉLOS, President of the Council of Ministers ;
Mr. Athos ROMANOS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the King of the Hellenes at Paris ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HEDJAZ :

.....

THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH REPUBLIC :

Count Maurice ZAMOYSKI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Polish Republic at Paris ;
Mr. Erasme PILTZ ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC :

Dr. Affonso da COSTA, formerly President of the Council of Ministers ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

Mr. Nicolae TITULESCU, Minister of Finance ;
Prince DIMITRIE GHIKA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H.M. the King of Roumania at Paris ;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE SERBS, THE CROATS AND THE SLOVENES :

Mr. Nicolas P. PACHITCH, formerly President of the Council of Ministers ;
Mr. Ante TRUMBIC, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC :

Mr. Edward BENES, Minister for Foreign Affairs ;
Mr. Stephen OSUSKY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Czecho-Slovak Republic at London ;

TURKEY :

General HAADI Pasha, Senator ;
RIZA TEVFIK Bey, Senator ;
RECHAD HALISS Bey, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Turkey at Berne ;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have AGREED AS FOLLOWS :

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the state of war will terminate.

From that moment, and subject to the provisions of the present Treaty, official relations will exist between the Allied Powers and Turkey.

PART I.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES,

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,
by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,
by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and
by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another,

Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 1.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a Declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments.

Any Member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE 2.

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

ARTICLE 3.

The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three Representatives.

ARTICLE 4.

The Council shall consist of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, together with Representatives of four other Members of the League. These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose Representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a Representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League.

At meetings of the Council, each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one Representative.

ARTICLE 5.

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 6.

The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter the Secretary General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Council.

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the Members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE 7.

The Seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE 8.

The Members of the League recognise that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to war-like purposes.

ARTICLE 9.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8, and on military, naval and air questions generally.

ARTICLE 10.

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE 11.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise the Secretary General shall on the request of any Member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE 12.

The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to enquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE 13.

The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognise to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE 14.

The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court

shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 15.

If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute, and if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other that the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute betweeen the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council, to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article 12 relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE 16.

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the convenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commerical or personal intercourse between the nationals of the convenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the convenants of the League.

The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in

order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures, aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

ARTICLE 17.

In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16 inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE 18.

Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE 19.

The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE 20.

The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE 21.

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARTICLE 22.

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenence of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilisation, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of Mandate, the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

ARTICLE 23.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League :

(*a*) will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organisations ;

(*b*) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control ;

(*c*) will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs ;

(*d*) will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest ;

(*e*) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914–1918 shall be borne in mind ;

(*f*) will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

ARTICLE 24.

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such

international bureaux and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

Article 25.

The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorised voluntary national Red Cross organisations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

Article 26.

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.

ANNEX.

I. Original Members of the League of Nations.

United States of America.
Belgium.
Bolivia.
Brazil.
British Empire.
Canada
Australia.
South Africa.
New Zealand.
India.
China.
Cuba.
Ecuador.
France.
Greece.
Guatemala.
Haiti.
Hedjaz.
Honduras.
Italy.
Japan.
Liberia.
Nicaragua.
Panama.
Peru.
Poland.
Portugal.
Roumania.
Serb-Croat-Slovene-State.
Siam.
Czecho-Slovakia,
Uruguay.

States Invited to Accede to the Covenant.

Argentine Republic.
Chili.
Colombia.
Denmark.
Netherlands.
Norway.
Paraguay.
Persia.
Salvador.
Spain.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Venezuela

II. First Secretary General of the League of Nations.

The Honourable Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Principal Allied and Associated Powers referred to in Article 4, Part I (Covenant of the League of Nations) are the Principal Allied and Associated Powers under the Treaty of Peace with Germany of June 28, 1919.

PART II.

FRONTIERS OF TURKEY.

ARTICLE 27.

I. In Europe, the frontiers of Turkey will be laid down as follows (see annexed map No. 1) :

(1) *The Black Sea:*

from the entrance of the Bosphorus to the point described below.

(2) *With Greece:*

From a point to be chosen on the Black Sea near the mouth of the Biyuk Dere, situated about 7 kilometres northwest of Podima, southwestwards to the most northwesterly point of the limit of the basin of the Istranja Dere (about 8 kilometres northwest of Istranja),

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through Kapilja Dagh and Uchbunar Tepe ;

thence southsoutheastwards to a point to be chosen on the railway from Chorlu to Chatalja about 1 kilometre west of the railway station of Sinekli,

a line following as far as possible the western limit of the basin of the Istranja Dere ;

thence southeastwards to a point to be chosen between Fener and Kurfali on the watershed between the basins of those rivers which flow into Biyuk Chekmeje Geul, on the northeast, and the basin of those rivers which flow direct into the Sea of Marmora on the southwest,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing south of Sinekli ;

thence southeastwards to a point to be chosen on the Sea of Marmora about 1 kilometre southwest of Kalikratia,

a line following as far as possible this watershed.

(3) *The Sea of Marmora:*

from the point defined above to the entrance of the Bosphorus.

II. In Asia, the frontiers of Turkey will be laid down as follows (see annexed map No. 2) :

(1) *On the West and South:*

From the entrance of the Bosphorus into the Sea of Marmora to a point described below, situated in the eastern Mediterranean Sea in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Alexandretta near Karatash Burun,

the Sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and the Eastern Mediterranean Sea ; the islands of the Sea of Marmora, and those which are situated within a distance of 3 miles from the coast, remaining Turkish, subject to the provisions of Section IV and Articles 84 and 122, Part III (Political Clauses).

(2) *With Syria:*

From a point to be chosen on the eastern bank of the outlet of the Hassan Dede, about 3 kilometres northwest of Karatash Burun, northeastwards to a point to be chosen on the Djaihun Irmak about 1 kilometre north of Babeli,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Karatash ;

thence to Kesik Kale,

the course of the Djaihun Irmak upstream ;

thence northeastwards to a point to be chosen on the Djaihun Irmak about 15 kilometres eastsoutheast of Karsbazar,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing north of Kara Tepe ;

thence to the bend in the Djaihun Irmak situated west of Duldul Dagh,

the course of the Djaihun Irmak upstream ;

thence in a general southeasterly direction to a point to be chosen on Emir Musi Dagh about 15 kilometres south-south-west of Giaour Geul,

a line to be fixed on the ground at a distance of about 18 kilometres from the railway, and leaving Duldul Dagh to Syria ;

thence eastwards to a point to be chosen about 5 kilometres north of Urfa,

a generally straight line from west to east to be fixed on the ground passing north of the roads connecting the towns of Baghche, Aintab, Biridjik, and Urfa and leaving the last three named towns to Syria ;

thence eastwards to the south-western extremity of the bend in the Tigris about 6 kilometres north of Azekh (27 kilometres west of Djezire-ibn-Omar),

a generally straight line from west to east to be fixed on the ground leaving the town of Mardin to Syria ;

thence to a point to be chosen on the Tigris between the point of confluence of the Khabur Su with the Tigris and the bend in the Tigris situated about 10 kilometres north of this point,

the course of the Tigris downstream, leaving the island on which is situated the town of Djezire-ibn-Omar to Syria.

(3) *With Mesopotamia :*

Thence in a general easterly direction to a point to be chosen on the northern boundary of the vilayet of Mosul,

a line to be fixed on the ground ;

thence eastwards to the point where it meets the frontier between Turkey and Persia,

the northern boundary of the valayet of Mosul, modified, however, so as to pass south of Amadia.

(4) *On the East and the North East :*

From the point above defined to the Black Sea, the existing frontier between Turkey and Persia, then the former frontier between Turkey and Russia, subject to the provisions of Article 89.

(5) *The Black Sea.*

ARTICLE 28.

The frontiers described by the present Treaty are traced on the one in a million maps attached to the present Treaty. In case of differences between the text and the map, the text will prevail.

ARTICLE 29.

Boundary Commissions, whose composition is or will be fixed in the present Treaty or in Treaties supplementary thereto, will have to trace these frontiers on the ground.

They shall have the power, not only of fixing those portions which are defined as "a line to be fixed on the ground," but also, if the Commission considers it necessary, of revising in matters of detail portions defined by administrative boundaries or otherwise. They shall endeavour in all cases to follow as nearly as possible the descriptions given in the Treaties, taking into account, as far as possible, administrative boundaries and local economic interests.

The decisions of the Commissions will be taken by a majority, and shall be binding on the parties concerned.

The expenses of the Boundary Commissions will be borne in equal shares by the parties concerned.

ARTICLE 30.

In so far as frontiers defined by a waterway are concerned, the phrases "course" or "channel" used in the descriptions of the present Treaty signify, as regards non-navigable rivers, the median line of the waterway or of its principal branch, and, as regards navigable rivers, the median line of the principal channel of navigation. It will rest with the Boundary Commissions provided for by the present Treaty to specify whether the frontier line shall follow any changes of the course or channel which may take place, or whether it shall be definitely fixed by the position of the course or channel at the time when the present Treaty comes into force.

In the absence of provisions to the contrary in the present Treaty, islands and islets lying within three miles of the coast are included within the frontier of the coastal State.

ARTICLE 31.

The various States concerned undertake to furnish to the Commissions all documents necessary for their tasks, especially authentic copies of agreements fixing existing or old frontiers, all large scale maps in existence, geodetic data, surveys completed but unpublished, and information concerning the changes of frontier watercourses. The maps, geodetic data, and surveys, even if unpublished, which are in the possession of the Turkish authorities must be delivered at Constantinople, within thirty days from the coming into force of the present Treaty, to such representative of the Commissions concerned as may be appointed by the principal Allied Powers.

The States concerned also undertake to instruct the local authorities to communicate to the Commissions all documents, especially plans, cadastral and land books, and to furnish on demand all details regarding property, existing economic conditions, and other necessary information.

ARTICLE 32.

The various States interested undertake to give every assistance to the Boundary Commissions, whether directly or through local authorities, in everything that concerns transport, accommodation, labour, materials (sign posts, boundary pillars) necessary for the accomplishment of their mission.

In particular the Turkish Government undertakes to furnish to the Principal Allied Powers such technical personnel as they may consider necessary to assist the Boundary Commissions in the accomplishment of their mission.

ARTICLE 33.

The various States interested undertake to safeguard the trigonometrical points, signals, posts or frontier marks erected by the Commissions.

ARTICLE 34.

The pillars will be placed so as to be intervisible ; they will be numbered, and their position and their number will be noted on a cartographic document.

ARTICLE 35.

The protocols defining the boundary and the maps and documents attached thereto will be made out in triplicate, of which two copies will be forwarded to the Governments of the limitrophe States, and the third to the Government of the French Republic, which will deliver authentic copies to the Powers who sign the present Treaty.

PART III.

POLITICAL CLAUSES.

SECTION I.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

ARTICLE 36.

Subject to the provisions of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties agree that the rights and title of the Turkish Government over Constantinople shall not be affected, and that the said Government and His Majesty the Sultan shall be entitled to reside there and to maintain there the capital of the Turkish State.

Nevertheless, in the event of Turkey failing to observe faithfully the provisions of the present Treaty, or of any treaties or conventions supplementary thereto, particularly as regards the protection of the rights of racial, religious or linguistic minorities, the Allied Powers expressly reserve the right to modify the above provisions, and Turkey hereby agrees to accept any dispositions which may be taken in this connection.

SECTION II.

STRAITS.

Article 37.

The navigation of the Straits, including the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, shall in future be open, both in peace and war, to every vessel of commerce or of war and to military and commercial aircraft, without distinction of flag.

These waters shall not be subject to blockade, nor shall any belligerent right be exercised nor any act of hostility be committed within them, unless in pursuance of a decision of the Council of the League of Nations.

Article 38.

The Turkish Government recognizes that it is necessary to take further measures to ensure the freedom of navigation provided for in Article 37, and accordingly delegates, so far as it is concerned, to a Commission to be called the "Commission of the Straits", and hereinafter referred to as "the Commission", the control of the waters specified in Article 39.

The Greek Government, so far as it is concerned, delegates to the Commission the same powers and undertakes to give it in all respects the same facilities.

Such control shall be exercised in the name of the Turkish and Greek Governments respectively, and in the manner provided in this Section.

Article 39.

The authority of the Commission will extend to all the waters between the Mediterranean mouth of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea mouth of the Bosphorus, and to the waters within three miles of each of these mouths.

This authority may be exercised on shore to such extent as may be necessary for the execution of the provisions of this Section.

Article 40.

The Commission shall be composed of representatives appointed respectively by the United States of America (if and when that Government is willing to participate), the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Russia (if and when Russia becomes a member of the League of Nations), Greece, Roumania, and Bulgaria and Turkey (if and when the two latter States become members of the League of Nations). Each Power shall appoint one representative. The representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Russia shall each have two votes. The representatives of Greece, Roumania, and Bulgaria and Turkey shall each have one vote. Each Commissioner shall be removable only by the Government which appointed him.

Article 41.

The Commissioners shall enjoy, within the limits specified in Article 39, diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 42.

The Commission will exercise the powers conferred on it by the present Treaty in complete independence of the local authority. It will have its own flag, its own budget and its separate organisation.

Article 43.

Within the limits of its jurisdiction as laid down in Article 39 the Commission will be charged with the following duties:

(*a*) the execution of any works considered necessary for the improvement of the channels or the approaches to harbours;

(*b*) the lighting and buoying of the channels;

(*c*) the control of pilotage and towage;

(*d*) the control of anchorages;

(*e*) the control necessary to assure the application in the ports of Constantinople and Haidar Pasha of the régime prescribed in Articles 335 to 344, Part XI (Ports, Waterways and Railways) of the present Treaty;

(*f*) the control of all matters relating to wrecks and salvage;

(*g*) the control of lighterage;

ARTICLE 44.

In the event of the Commission finding that the liberty of passage is being interfered with, it will inform the representatives at Constantinople of the Allied Powers providing the occupying forces provided for in Article 178. These representatives will thereupon concert with the naval and military commanders of the said forces such measures as may be deemed necessary to preserve the freedom of the Straits. Similar action shall be taken by the said representatives in the event of any external action threatening the liberty of passage of the Straits.

ARTICLE 45.

For the purpose of the acquisition of any property or the execution of any permanent works which may be required, the Commission shall be entitled to raise such loans as it may consider necessary. These loans will be secured, so far as possible, on the dues to be levied on the shipping using the Straits, as provided in Article 53.

ARTICLE 46.

The functions previously exercised by the Constantinople Superior Council of Health and the Turkish Sanitary Administration which was directed by the said Council, and the functions exercised by the National Life-boat Service of the Bosphorus, will within the limits specified in Article 39 be discharged under the control of the Commission and in such manner as it may direct.

The Commission will co-operate in the execution of any common policy adopted by the League of Nations for preventing and combating disease.

ARTICLE 47.

Subject to the general powers of control conferred upon the Commission, the rights of any persons or companies now holding concessions relating to lighthouses, docks, quays or similar matters shall be maintained ; but the Commission shall be entitled if it thinks it necessary in the general interest to buy out or modify such rights upon the conditions laid down in Article 311, Part IX (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, or itself to take up a new concession.

ARTICLE 48.

In order to facilitate the execution of the duties with which it is entrusted by this Section, the Commission shall have power to organise such a force of special police as may be necessary. This force shall be drawn so far as possible from the native population of the zone of the Straits and islands referred to in Article 178, Part V (Military, Naval and Air Clauses), excluding the islands of Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace, Tenedos and Mitylene. The said force shall be commanded by foreign police officers appointed by the Commission.

ARTICLE 49.

In the portion of the zone of the Straits, including the islands of the Sea of Marmora, which remains Turkish, and pending the coming into force of the reform of the Turkish judicial system provided for in Article 136, all infringements of the regulations and by-laws made by the Commission, committed by nationals of capitulatory Powers, shall be dealt with by the Consular Courts of the said Powers. The Allied Powers agree to make such infringements justiciable before their Consular Courts or authorities. Infringements committed by Turkish nationals or nationals of non-capitulatory Powers shall be dealt with by the competent Turkish judicial authorities.

In the portion of the said zone placed under Greek sovereignity such infringements will be dealt with by the competent Greek judicial authorities.

ARTICLE 50.

The officers or members of the crew of any merchant vessel within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Commission who may be arrested on shore for any offence committed either ashore or afloat within the limits of the said jurisdiction shall be brought before the competent judicial authority by the Commission's police. If the accused was arrested otherwise than by the Commission's police he shall immediately be handed over to them.

ARTICLE 51.

The Commission shall appoint such subordinate officers or officials as may be found indispensable to assist it in carrying out the duties with which it is charged.

ARTICLE 52.

In all matters relating to the navigation of the waters within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Commission all the ships referred to in Article 37 shall be treated upon a footing of absolute equality.

ARTICLE 53.

Subject to the provisions of Article 47 the existing rights under which dues and charges can be levied for various purposes, whether direct by the Turkish Government or by international bodies or private companies, on ships or cargoes within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Commission shall be transferred to the Commission. The Commission shall fix these dues and charges at such amounts only as may be reasonably necessary to cover the cost of the works executed and the services rendered to shipping, including the general costs and expenses of the administration of the Commission, and the salaries and pay provided for in paragraph 3 of the Annex to this Section.

For these purposes only and with the prior consent of the Council of the League of Nations the Commission may also establish dues and charges other than those now existing and fix their amounts.

ARTICLE 54.

All dues and charges imposed by the Commission shall be levied without any discrimination and on a footing of absolute equality between all vessels, whatever their port of origin, destination or departure, their flag or ownership, or the nationality or ownership of their cargoes.

This disposition does not affect the right of the Commission to fix in accordance with tonnage the dues provided for by this Section.

ARTICLE 55.

The Turkish and Greek Governments respectively undertake to facilitate the acquisition by the Commission of such land and buildings as the Commission shall consider it necessary to acquire in order to carry out effectively the duties with which it is entrusted.

ARTICLE 56.

Ships of war in transit through the waters specified in Article 39 shall conform in all respects to the regulations issued by the Commission for the observance of the ordinary rules of navigation and of sanitary requirements.

ARTICLE 57.

(1) Belligerent warships shall not revictual nor take in stores, except so far as may be strictly necessary to enable them to complete the passage of the Straits and to reach the nearest port where they can call, nor shall they replenish or increase their supplies of war material or their armament or complete their crews, within the waters under the control of the Commission. Only such repairs as are absolutely necessary to render them seaworthy shall be carried out, and they shall not add in any manner whatever to their fighting force. The Commission shall decide what repairs are necessary, and these must be carried out with the least possible delay.

(2) The passage of belligerent warships through the waters under the control of the Commission shall be effected with the least possible delay, and without any other interruption than that resulting from the necessities of the service.

(3) The stay of such warships at ports within the jurisdiction of the Commission shall not exceed twenty-four hours except in case of distress. In such case they shall be bound to leave as soon as possible. An interval of at least twenty-four hours shall always elapse between the sailing of a belligerent ship from the waters under the control of the Commission and the departure of a ship belonging to an opposing belligerent.

(4) Any further regulations affecting in time of war the waters under the control of the Commission, and relating in particular to the passage of war material and contraband destined for the enemies of Turkey, or revictualling, taking in stores or carrying out repairs in the said waters, will be laid down by the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 58.

Prizes shall in all respects be subjected to the same conditions as belligerent vessels of war.

ARTICLE 59.

No belligerent shall embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the waters under the control of the Commission, except in case of accidental hindrance of the passage, and in such cases the passage shall be resumed with all possible despatch.

ARTICLE 60.

Nothing in Articles 57, 58 or 59 shall be deemed to limit the powers of a belligerent or belligerents acting in pursuance of a decision by the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 61.

Any differences which may arise between the Powers as to the interpretation or execution of the provisions of this Section, and as regards Constantinople and Haidar Pasha of the provisions of Articles 335 to 344, Part XI (Ports, Waterways, and Railways) shall be referred to the Commission. In the event of the decision of the Commission not being accepted by any Power, the question shall, on the demand of any Power concerned, be settled as provided by the League of Nations, pending whose decision the ruling of the Commission will be carried out.

ANNEX.

1.

The Chairmanship of the Commission of the Straits shall be rotatory for the period of two years among the members of the Commission entitled to two votes.

The Commission shall take decisions by a majority vote, and the Chairman shall have a casting vote. Abstention shall be regarded as a vote against the proposal under discussion.

Each of the Commissioners will have the right to designate a deputy Commissioner to replace him in his absence.

2.

The salary of each member of the Commission will be paid by the Government which appointed him; these salaries will be fixed at reasonable amounts agreed upon from time to time between the Governments represented on the Commission.

3.

The salaries of the police officers referred to in Article 48, of such other officials and officers as may be appointed under Article 51, and the pay of the local police referred to in Article 48, shall be paid out of the receipts from the dues and charges levied on shipping.

The Commission shall frame regulations as to the terms and conditions of employment of all officers and officials appointed by it.

4.

The Commission shall have at its disposal such vessels as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its functions as laid down in this Section and Annex.

5.

In order to carry out all the duties with which it is charged by the provisions of this Section and Annex and within the limits therein laid down the Commission will have the power to prepare, issue and enforce the necessary regulations; this power will include the right of amending so far as may be necessary or repealing the existing regulations.

6.

The Commission shall frame regulations as to the manner in which the accounts of all revenues and expenditure of the funds under its control shall be kept, the auditing of such accounts and the publication every year of a full and accurate report thereof.

SECTION III.

KURDISTAN.

ARTICLE 62.

A Commission sitting at Constantinople and composed of three members appointed by the British, French and Italian Governments respectively shall draft within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty a scheme of local autonomy for the predominantly Kurdish areas lying east of the Euphrates, south of the southern boundary of Armenia as it may be hereafter determined, and north of the frontier of Turkey with Syria and Mesopotamia, as defined in Article 27, II. (2) and (3). If unanimity cannot be secured on any question, it will be referred by the members of the Commission to their respective Governments. The scheme shall contain full safeguards for the protection of the Assyro-Chaldeans and other racial or religious minorities within these areas, and with this object a Commission composed of British, French, Italian, Persian and Kurdish representatives shall visit the spot to examine and decide what rectifications, if any, should be made in the Turkish frontier where, under the provisions of the present Treaty, that frontier coincides with that of Persia.

ARTICLE 63.

The Turkish Government hereby agrees to accept and execute the decisions of both the Commissions mentioned in Article 62 within three months from their communication to the said Government.

ARTICLE 64.

If within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Kurdish peoples within the areas defined in Article 62 shall address themselves to the Council of the League of Nations in such a manner as to show that a majority of the population of these areas desires independence from Turkey, and if the Council then considers that these peoples are capable of such independence and recommends that it should be granted to them, Turkey hereby agrees to execute such a recommendation, and to renounce all rights and title over these areas.

The detailed provisions for such renunciation will form the subject of a separate agreement between the Principal Allied Powers and Turkey.

If and when such renunciation takes place, no objection will be raised by the Principal Allied Powers to the voluntary adhesion to such an independent Kurdish State of the Kurds inhabiting that part of Kurdistan which has hitherto been included in the Mosul Vilayet.

SECTION IV.

SMYRNA.

ARTICLE 65.

The provisions of this Section will apply to the city of Smyrna and the adjacent territory defined in Article 66, until the determination of their final status in accordance with Article 83.

ARTICLE 66.

The geographical limits of the territory adjacent to the city of Smyrna will be laid down as follows (see annexed map No. 1) :

From the mouth of the river which flows into the Aegean Sea about 5 kilometres north of Skalanova, eastwards,

the course of this river upstream ;

then southeastwards, the course of the southern branch of this river ;

then southeastwards, to the western point of the crest of the Gumush Dagh ;

a line to be fixed on the ground passing west of Chinar K, and east of Akche Θva ;

thence northeastwards, this crest line ;

thence northwards to a point to be chosen on the railway from Ayasoluk to Deirmendik about 1 kilometre west of Balachik station,

a line to be fixed on the ground leaving the road and railway from Sokia to Balachik station entirely in Turkish territory ;

thence northwards to a point to be chosen on the southern boundary of the Sandjak of Smyrna,

a line to be fixed on the ground ;

thence to a point to be chosen in the neighbourhood of Bos Dagh situated about 15 kilometres northeast of Odemish,

the southern and eastern boundary of the Sandjak of Smyrna ;

thence northwards to a point to be chosen on the railway from Manisa to Alashehr about 6 kilometres west of Salihli,

a line to be fixed on the ground ;

thence northwards to Geurenez Dagh,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Mermer Geul west of Kemer, crossing the Kum Chai approximately south of Akshalan, and then following the watershed west of Kavakalan ;

thence northwestwards to a point to be chosen on the boundary between the Cazas of Kirkagach and Ak Hissar about 18 kilometres east of Kirkagach and 20 kilometres north of Ak Hissar,

a line to be fixed on the ground ;

thence westwards to its junction with the boundary of the Caza of Soma,

the southern boundary of the Caza of Kirkagach,

thence westwards to its junction with the boundary of the Sandjak of Smyrna,

the southern boundary of the Caza of Soma ;

thence northwards to its junction with the boundary of the Vilayet of Smyrna,

the northeastern boundary of the Sandjak of Smyrna ;

thence westwards to a point to be chosen in the neighbourhood of Charpajik (Tepe).

the northern boundary of the Vilayet of Smyrna ;

thence northwards to a point to be chosen on the ground about 4 kilometrès south-west of Keuiluje,

a line to be fixed on the ground ;

thence westwards to a point to be selected on the ground between Cape Dahlina and Kemer Iskele,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing south of Kemer and Kemer Iskele together with the road joining these places.

ARTICLE 67.

A Commission shall be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty to trace on the spot the boundaries of the territories described in Article 66. This Commission shall be composed of three members nominated by the British, French and Italian Governments respectively, one member nominated by the Greek Government, and one nominated by the Turkish Government.

ARTICLE 68.

Subject to the provisions of this Section, the city of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66 will be assimilated, in the application of the present Treaty, to territory detached from Turkey.

ARTICLE 69.

The city of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66 remain under Turkish sovereignty. Turkey however transfers to the Greek Government the exercise of her rights of sovereignty over the city of Smyrna and the said territory. In witness of such sovereignty the Turkish flag shall remain permanently hoisted over an outer fort in the town of Smyrna. The fort will be designated by the Principal Allied Powers.

ARTICLE 70.

The Greek Government will be responsible for the administration of the city of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66, and will effect this administration by means of a body of officials which it will appoint specially for the purpose.

ARTICLE 71.

The Greek Government shall be entitled to maintain in the city of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66 the military forces required for the maintenance of order and public security.

ARTICLE 72.

A local parliament shall be set up with an electoral system calculated to ensure proportional representation of all sections of the population, including racial, linguistic and religious minorities. Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Greek Government shall submit to the Council of the League of Nations a scheme for an electoral system complying with the above requirements; this scheme shall not come into force until approved by a majority of the Council.

The Greek Government shall be entitled to postpone the elections for so long as may be required for the return of the inhabitants who have been banished or deported by the Turkish authorities, but such postponement shall not exceed a period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 73.

The relations between the Greek administration and the local parliament shall be determined by the said administration in accordance with the principles of the Greek Constitution.

ARTICLE 74.

Compulsory military service shall not be enforced in the city of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66 pending the final determination of their status in accordance with Article 83.

ARTICLE 75.

The provisions of the separate Treaty referred to in Article 86 relating to the protection of racial, linguistic and religious minorities, and to freedom of commerce and transit, shall be applicable to the city of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66.

ARTICLE 76.

The Greek Government may establish a Customs boundary along the frontier line defined in Article 66, and may incorporate the city of Smyrna and the territory defined in the said Article in the Greek customs system.

ARTICLE 77.

The Greek Government engages to take no measures which would have the effect of depreciating the existing Turkish currency, which shall retain its character as legal tender pending the determination, in accordance with the provisions of Article 83, of the final status of the territory.

ARTICLE 78.

The provisions of Part XI (Ports, Waterways and Railways) relating to the régime of ports of international interest, free ports and transit shall be applicable to the city of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66.

ARTICLE 79.

As regards nationality, such inhabitants of the city of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66 as are of Turkish nationality and cannot claim any other nationality under the terms of the present Treaty shall be treated on exactly the same footing as Greek nationals. Greece shall provide for their diplomatic and consular protection abroad.

ARTICLE 80.

The provisions of Article 241, Part VIII (Financial Clauses) will apply in the case of the city of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66.

The provisions of Article 293, Part IX (Economic Clauses) will not be applicable in the case of the said city and territory.

ARTICLE 81.

Until the determination, in accordance with the provisions of Article 83, of the final status of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66, the rights to exploit the salt

marshes of Phocea belonging to the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, including all plant and machinery and materials for transport by land or sea, shall not be altered or interfered with. No tax or charge shall be imposed during this period on the manufacture, exportation or transport of salt produced from these marshes. The Greek administration will have the right to regulate and tax the consumption of salt at Symrna and within the territory defined in Article 66.

If after the expiration of the period referred to in the preceding paragraph Greece considers it opportune to effect changes in the provisions above set forth, the salt marshes of Phocea will be treated as a concession and the guarantees provided by Article 312, Part IX (Economic Clauses) will apply, subject however to the provisions of Article 246, Part VIII (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Article 82.

Subsequent agreements will decide all questions which are not decided by the present Treaty and which may arise from the execution of the provisions of this Section.

Article 83.

When a period of five years shall have elapsed after the coming into force of the present Treaty the local parliament referred to in Article 72 may, by a majority of votes, ask the Council of the League of Nations for the definitive incorporation in the Kingdom of Greece of the city of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66. The Council may require, as a preliminary, a plebiscite under conditions which it will lay down.

In the event of such incorporation as a result of the application of the foregoing paragraph, the Turkish sovereignty referred to in Article 69 shall cease. Turkey hereby renounces in that event in favour of Greece all rights and title over the city of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66.

SECTION V.

GREECE.

Article 84.

Without prejudice to the frontiers of Bulgaria laid down by the Treaty of Peace signed at Neuilly-sur-Seine on November 27, 1919, Turkey renounces in favour of Greece all rights and title over the territories of the former Turkish Empire in Europe situated outside the frontiers of Turkey as laid down by the present Treaty.

The islands of the Sea of Marmora are not included in the transfer of sovereignty effected by the above paragraph.

Turkey further renounces in favour of Greece all her rights and title over the islands of Imbros and Tenedos. The decision taken by the Conference of Ambassadors at London in execution of Articles 5 of the Treaty of London of May 17/30, 1913, and 15 of the Treaty of Athens of November 1/14, 1913, and notified to the Greek Government on February 13, 1914, relating to the sovereignty of Greece over the other islands of the Eastern Mediterranean, particularly Lemnos, Samothrace, Mytilene, Chios, Samos and Nikaria, is confirmed, without prejudice to the provisions of the present Treaty relating to the islands placed under the sovereignty of Italy and referred to in Article 122, and to the islands lying less than three miles from the coast of Asia. (*See* map No. 1.)

Nevertheless, in the portion of the zone of the Straits and the islands, referred to in Article 178, which under the present Treaty are placed under Greek sovereignty, Greece accepts and undertakes to observe, failing any contrary stipulation in the present Treaty, all the obligations which, in order to assure the freedom of the Straits, are imposed by the present Treaty on Turkey in that portion of the said zone, including the islands of the Sea of Marmora, which remains under Turkish sovereignty.

ARTICLE 85.

A Commission shall be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty to trace on the spot the frontier line described in Article 27, I (2). This Commission shall be composed of four members nominated by the Principal Allied Powers, one member nominated by Greece, and one member nominated by Turkey.

ARTICLE 86.

Greece accepts and agrees to embody in a separate Treaty such provisions as may be deemed necessary, particularly as regards Adrianople, to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

Greece further accepts and agrees to embody in a separate Treaty such provisions as may be deemed necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

ARTICLE 87.

The proportion and nature of the financial obligations of Turkey which Greece will have to assume on account of the territory placed under her sovereignty will be determined in accordance with Articles 241 to 244, Part VIII (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Subsequent agreements will decide all questions which are not decided by the present Treaty and which may arise in consequence of the transfer of the said territories.

SECTION VI.

ARMENIA.

ARTICLE 88.

Turkey, in accordance with the action already taken by the Allied Powers, hereby recognises Armenia as a free and independent State.

ARTICLE 89.

Turkey and Armenia as well as the other High Contracting Parties agree to submit to the arbitration of the President of the United States of America the question of the frontier to be fixed between Turkey and Armenia in the Vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, and to accept his decision thereupon, as well as any stipulations he may prescribe as to access for Armenia to the sea, and as to the demilitarisation of any portion of Turkish territory adjacent to the said frontier.

ARTICLE 90.

In the event of the determination of the frontier under Article 89 involving the transfer of the whole or any part of the territory of the said Vilayets to Armenia, Turkey hereby renounces as from the date of such decision all rights and title over the territory so transferred. The provisions of the present Treaty applicable to territory detached from Turkey shall thereupon become applicable to the said territory.

The proportion and nature of the financial obligations of Turkey which Armenia will have to assume, or of the rights which will pass to her, on account of the transfer of the said territory will be determined in accordance with Articles 241 to 244, Part VIII (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

Subsequent agreements will, if necessary, decide all questions which are not decided by the present Treaty and which may arise in consequence of the transfer of the said territory.

ARTICLE 91.

In the event of any portion of the territory referred to in Article 89 being transferred to Armenia, a Boundary Commission, whose composition will be determined subsequently, will be constituted within three months from the delivery of the decision referred to in the said Article to trace on the spot the frontier between Armenia and Turkey as established by such decision.

ARTICLE 92.

The frontiers between Armenia and Azerbaijan and Georgia respectively will be determined by direct agreement between the States concerned.

If in either case the States concerned have failed to determine the frontier by agreement at the date of the decision referred to in Article 89, the frontier line in question will be determined by the Principal Allied Powers, who will also provide for its being traced on the spot.

ARTICLE 93.

Armenia accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied Powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary by these Powers to protect the interests of inhabitants of that State who differ from the majority of the population in race, language, or religion.

Armenia further accepts and agrees to embody in a Treaty with the Principal Allied Powers such provisions as these Powers may deem necessary to protect freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

SECTION VII.

SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, PALESTINE.

ARTICLE 94.

The High Contracting Parties agree that Syria and Mesopotamia shall, in accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 22, Part I (Covenant of the League of Nations), be provisionally recognised as independent States subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone.

A Commission shall be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty to trace on the spot the frontier line described in Article 27, II (2) and (3). This Commission will be composed of three members nominated by France, Great Britain and Italy respectively, and one member nominated by Turkey ; it will be assisted by a representative of Syria for the Syrian frontier, and by a representative of Mesopotamia for the Mesopotamian frontier.

The determination of the other frontiers of the said States, and the selection of the Mandatories, will be made by the Principal Allied Powers.

ARTICLE 95.

The High Contracting Parties agree to entrust, by application of the provisions of Article 22, the administration of Palestine, within such boundaries as may be determined by the Principal Allied Powers, to a Mandatory to be selected by the said Powers. The Mandatory will be responsible for putting into effect the declaration originally made on November 2, 1917, by the British Government, and adopted by the other Allied Powers, in favour of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

The Mandatory undertakes to appoint as soon as possible a special Commission to study and regulate all questions and claims relating to the different religious communities. In the composition of this Commission the religious interests concerned will be taken into account. The Chairman of the Commission will be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 96.

The terms of the mandates in respect of the above territories will be formulated by the Principal Allied Powers and submitted to the Council of the League of Nations for approval.

ARTICLE 97.

Turkey hereby undertakes, in accordance with the provisions of Article 132, to accept any decisions which may be taken in relation to the questions dealt with in this Section.

SECTION VIII.

HEDJAZ.

Article 98.

Turkey, in accordance with the action already taken by the Allied Powers, hereby recognises the Hedjaz as a free and independent State, and renounces in favour of the Hedjaz all rights and titles over the territories of the former Turkish Empire situated outside the frontiers of Turkey as laid down by the present Treaty, and comprised within the boundaries which may ultimately be fixed.

Article 99.

In view of the sacred character attributed by Moslems of all countries to the cities and the Holy Places of Mecca and Medina, His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz undertakes to assure free and easy access thereto to Moslems of every country who desire to go there on pilgrimage or for any other religious object, and to respect and ensure respect for the pious foundations which are or may be established there by Moslems of any countries in accordance with the precepts of the law of the Koran.

Article 100.

His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz undertakes that in commercial matters the most complete equality of treatment shall be assured in the territory of the Hedjaz to the persons, ships and goods of nationals of any of the Allied Powers, or of any of the new States set up in the territories of the former Turkish Empire, as well as to the persons, ships and goods of nationals of States, Members of the League of Nations.

SECTION IX.

EGYPT, SOUDAN, CYPRUS.

1.—EGYPT.

Article 101.

Turkey renounces all rights and title in or over Egypt. This renunciation shall take effect as from November 5, 1914. Turkey declares that in conformity with the action taken by the Allied Powers she recognises the Protectorate proclaimed over Egypt by Great Britain on December 18, 1914.

Article 102.

Turkish subjects habitually resident in Egypt on December 18, 1914, will acquire Egyptian nationality *ipso facto* and will lose their Turkish nationality, except that if at that date such persons were temporarily absent from, and have not since returned to, Egypt they will not acquire Egyptian nationality without a special authorisation from the Egyptian Government.

Article 103.

Turkish subjects who became resident in Egypt after December 18, 1914, and are habitually resident there at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty may, subject to the conditions prescribed in Article 105 for the right of option, claim Egyptian nationality, but such claim may in individual cases be refused by the competent Egyptian authority.

Article 104.

For all purposes connected with the present Treaty, Egypt and Egyptian nationals, their goods and vessels, shall be treated on the same footing, as from August 1, 1914, as the Allied Powers, their nationals, goods and vessels, and provisions in respect of territory under Turkish sovereignty, or of territory detached from Turkey in accordance with the present Treaty, shall not apply to Egypt.

ARTICLE 105.

Within a period of one year after the coming into force of the present Treaty persons over eighteen years of age acquiring Egyptian nationality under the provisions of Article 102 will be entitled to opt for Turkish nationality. In case such persons, or those who under Article 103 are entitled to claim Egyptian nationality, differ in race from the majority of the population of Egypt, they will within the same period be entitled to opt for the nationality of any State in favour of which territory is detached from Turkey, if the majority of the population of that State is of the same race as the person exercising the right to opt.

Option by a husband covers a wife and option by parents covers their children under eighteen years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must, except where authorised to continue to reside in Egypt, transfer within the ensuing twelve months their place of residence to the State for which they have opted. They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in Egypt, and may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties or charges may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

ARTICLE 106.

The Egyptian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regulating the status of Turkish subjects in Egypt and the conditions under which they may establish themselves in the territory.

ARTICLE 107.

Egyptian nationals shall be entitled, when abroad, to British diplomatic and consular protection.

ARTICLE 108.

Egyptian goods entering Turkey shall enjoy the treatment accorded to British goods.

ARTICLE 109.

Turkey renounces in favour of Great Britain the powers conferred upon His Imperial Majesty the Sultan by the Convention signed at Constantinople on October 29, 1888, relating to the free navigation of the Suez Canal.

ARTICLE 110.

All property and possessions in Egypt belonging to the Turkish Government pass to the Egyptian Government without payment.

ARTICLE 111.

All movable and immovable property in Egypt belonging to Turkish nationals (who do not acquire Egyptian nationality) shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Part IX (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 112.

Turkey renounces all claim to the tribute formerly paid by Egypt.

Great Britain undertakes to relieve Turkey of all liability in respect of the Turkish loans secured on the Egyptian tribute.

These loans are :

The guaranteed loan of 1855 ;

The loan of 1894 representing the converted loans of 1854 and 1871 ;

The loan of 1891 representing the converted loan of 1877.

The sums which the Khedives of Egypt have from time to time undertaken to pay over to the houses by which these loans were issued will be applied as heretofore to the interest and the sinking funds of the loans of 1894 and 1891 until the final extinction of those loans. The Government of Egypt will also continue to apply the sum hitherto paid towards the interest on the guaranteed loan of 1855.

Upon the extinction of these loans of 1894, 1891 and 1855, all liability on the part of the Egpytian Government arising out of the tribute formerly paid by Egypt to Turkey will cease.

2.—SOUDAN.

Article 113.

The High Contracting Parties declare and place on record that they have taken note of the Convention between the British Government and the Egyptian Government defining the status and regulating the administration of the Soudan, signed on January 19, 1899, as amended by the supplementary Convention relating to the town of Suakin signed on July 10, 1899.

Article 114.

Soudanese shall be entitled when in foreign countries to British diplomatic and consular protection.

3.—CYPRUS.

Article 115.

The High Contracting Parties recognise the annexation of Cyprus proclaimed by the British Government on November 5, 1914.

Article 116.

Turkey renounces all rights and title over or relating to Cyprus, including the right to the tribute formerly paid by that island to the Sultan.

Article 117.

Turkish nationals born or habitually resident in Cyprus will acquire British nationality and lose their Turkish nationality, subject to the conditions laid down in the local law.

SECTION X.

MOROCCO, TUNIS.

Article 118.

Turkey recognises the French Protectorate in Morocco, and accepts all the consequences thereof. This recognition shall take effect as from March 30, 1912.

Article 119.

Moroccan goods entering Turkey shall be subject to the same treatment as French goods.

Article 120.

Turkey recognises the French Protectorate over Tunis and accepts all the consequences thereof. This recognition shall take effect as from May 12, 1881.

Tunisian goods entering Turkey shall be subject to the same treatment as French goods.

SECTION XI.

LIBYA, AEGEAN ISLANDS.

Article 121.

Turkey definitely renounces all rights and privileges which under the Treaty of Lausanne of October 18, 1912, were left to the Sultan in Libya.

Article 122.

Turkey renounces in favour of Italy all rights and title over the following islands of the Aegean Sea; Stampalia (Astropalia), Rhodes (Rhodos), Calki (Kharki), Scarpanto, Casos (Casso), Pscopis (Tilos), Misiros (Nisyros), Calymnos (Kalymnos), Leros, Patmos, Lipsos (Lipso), Sini (Symi), and Cos (Kos), which are now occupied by Italy, and the islets dependent thereon, and also over the island of Castellorizzo. (*See* map No. 1.)

SECTION XII.

NATIONALITY.

Article 123.

Turkish subjects habitually resident in territory which in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty is detached from Turkey will become *ipso facto*, in the conditions laid down by the local law, nationals of the State to which such territory is transferred.

Article 124.

Persons over eighteen years of age losing their Turkish nationality and obtaining *ipso facto* a new nationality under Article 123 shall be entitled within a period of one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty to opt for Turkish nationality.

Article 125.

Persons over eighteen years of age habitually resident in territory detached from Turkey in accordance with the present Treaty and differing in race from the majority of the population of such territory shall within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty be entitled to opt for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Greece, the Hedjaz, Mesopotamia, Syria, Bulgaria or Turkey, if the majority of the population of the State selected is of the same race as the person exercising the right to opt.

Article 126.

Persons who have exercised the right to opt in accordance with the provisions of Articles 124 or 125 must within the succeeding twelve months transfer their place of residence to the State for which they have opted.

They will be entitled to retain their immovable property in the territory of the other State where they had their place of residence before exercising their right to opt.

They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export or import duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

Article 127.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to put no hindrance in the way of the exercise of the right which the persons concerned have under the present Treaty, or under the Treaties of Peace concluded with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria or Hungary, or under any treaty concluded by the Allied Powers, or any of them, with Russia, or between any of the Allied Powers themselves, to choose any other nationality which may be open to them.

In particular, Turkey undertakes to facilitate by every means in her power the voluntary emigration of persons desiring to avail themselves of the right to opt provided by Article 125, and to carry out any measures which may be prescribed with this object by the Council of the League of Nations.

Article 128.

Turkey undertakes to recognise any new nationality which has been or may be acquired by her nationals under the laws of the Allied Powers or new States and in accordance with the decisions of the competent authorities of these Powers pursuant to naturalisation laws or under Treaty stipulations, and to regard such persons as having, in consequence of the acquisition of such new nationality, in all respects severed their allegiance to their country of origin.

In particular, persons who before the coming into force of the present Treaty have acquired the nationality of one of the Allied Powers in accordance with the law of such Power shall be recognised by the Turkish Government as nationals of such Power and as having lost their Turkish nationality, notwithstanding any provisions of Turkish law to the contrary. No confiscation of property or other penalty provided by Turkish law shall be incurred on account of the acquisition of any such nationality.

ARTICLE 129.

Jews of other than Turkish nationality who are habitually resident, on the coming into force of the present Treaty, within the boundaries of Palestine, as determined in accordance with Article 95, will *ipso facto* become citizens of Palestine to the exclusion of any other nationality.

ARTICLE 130.

For the purposes of the provisions of this Section, the status of a married woman will be governed by that of her husband, and the status of children under eighteen years of age by that of their parents.

ARTICLE 131.

The provisions of this Section will apply to the city of Smyrna and the territory defined in Article 66 as from the establishment of the final status of the territory in accordance with Article 83.

SECTION XIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 132.

Outside her frontiers as fixed by the present Treaty Turkey hereby renounces in favour of the Principal Allied Powers all rights and title which she could claim on any ground over or concerning any territories outside Europe which are not otherwise disposed of by the present Treaty.

Turkey undertakes to recognise and conform to the measures which may be taken now or in the future by the Principal Allied Powers, in agreement where necessary with third Powers, in order to carry the above stipulation into effect.

ARTICLE 133.

Turkey undertakes to recognise the full force of the Treaties of Peace and Additional Conventions concluded by the Allied Powers with the Powers who fought on the side of Turkey, and to recognise whatever dispositions have been or may be made concerning the territories of the former German Empire, of Austria, of Hungary and of Bulgaria, and to recognise the new States within their frontiers as there laid down.

ARTICLE 134.

Turkey hereby recognises and accepts the frontiers of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and the Czecho-Slovak State as these frontiers may be determined by the Treaties referred to in Article 133 or by any supplementary conventions.

ARTICLE 135.

Turkey undertakes to recognise the full force of all treaties or agreements which may be entered into by the Allied Powers with States now existing or coming into existence in future in the whole or part of the former Empire of Russia as it existed on August 1, 1914, and to recognise the frontiers of any such States as determined therein.

Turkey acknowledges and agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of the said States.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 259, Part VIII (Financial Clauses), and Article 277, Part IX (Economic Clauses), of the present Treaty, Turkey accepts definitely the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaties and of all treaties, conventions and agreements entered into by her with the Maximalist Government in Russia.

ARTICLE 136.

A Commission composed of four members, appointed by the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan respectively, shall be set up within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, to prepare, with the assistance of technical experts representing the other capitulatory Powers, Allied or neutral, who with this object will each be invited to appoint an expert, a scheme of judicial reform to replace the present capitulatory system in judicial matters in Turkey. This Commission may recommend, after consultation with the Turkish Government, the adoption of either a mixed or an unified judicial system.

The scheme prepared by the Commission will be submitted to the Governments of the Allied and neutral Powers concerned. As soon as the Principal Allied Powers have approved the scheme they will inform the Turkish Government, which hereby agrees to accept the new system.

The Principal Allied Powers reserve the right to agree among themselves, and if necessary with the other Allied or neutral Powers concerned, as to the date on which the new system is to come into force.

ARTICLE 137.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Part VII (Penalties), no inhabitant of Turkey shall be disturbed or molested, under any pretext whatever, on account of any political or military action taken by him, or any assistance of any kind given by him to the Allied Powers, or their nationals, between August 1, 1914, and the coming into force of the present Treaty ; all sentences pronounced against any inhabitant of Turkey for the above reasons shall be completely annulled, and any proceedings already instituted shall be arrested.

ARTICLE 138.

No inhabitant of territory detached from Turkey in accordance with the present Treaty shall be disturbed or molested on account of his political attitude after August 1, 1914, or of the determination of his nationality effected in accordance with the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 139.

Turkey renounces formally all rights of suzerainty or jurisdiction of any kind over Moslems who are subject to the sovereignty or protectorate of any other State.

No power shall be exercised directly or indirectly by any Turkish authority whatever in any territory detached from Turkey or of which the existing status under the present Treaty is recognised by Turkey.

PART IV.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

Article 140.

Turkey undertakes that the stipulations contained in Articles 141, 145 and 147 shall be recognised as fundamental laws, and that no civil or military law or regulation, no Imperial Iradeh nor official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation, Imperial Iradeh nor official action prevail over them.

Article 141.

Turkey undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Turkey without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

All inhabitants of Turkey shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion or belief.

The penalties for any interference with the free exercise of the right referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be the same whatever may be the creed concerned.

Article 142.

Whereas, in view of the terrorist régime which has existed in Turkey since November 1, 1914, conversions to Islam could not take place under normal conditions, no conversions since that date are recognised and all persons who were non-Moslems before November 1, 1914, will be considered as still remaining such, unless, after regaining their liberty, they voluntarily perform the necessary formalities for embracing the Islamic faith.

In order to repair so far as possible the wrongs inflicted on individuals in the course of the massacres perpetrated in Turkey during the war, the Turkish Government undertakes to afford all the assistance in its power or in that of the Turkish authorities in the search for and deliverance of all persons, of whatever race or religion, who have disappeared, been carried off, interned or placed in captivity since November 1, 1914.

The Turkish Government undertakes to facilitate the operations of mixed commissions appointed by the Council of the League of Nations to receive the complaints of the victims themselves, their families or their relations, to make the necessary enquiries, and to order the liberation of the persons in question.

The Turkish Government undertakes to ensure the execution of the decisions of these commissions, and to assure the security and the liberty of the persons thus restored to the full enjoyment of their rights.

Article 143.

Turkey undertakes to recognise such provisions as the Allied Powers may consider opportune with respect to the reciprocal and voluntary emigration of persons belonging to racial minorities.

Turkey renounces any right to avail herself of the provisions of Article 16 of the Convention between Greece and Bulgaria relating to reciprocal emigration, signed at Neuilly-sur-Seine on November 27, 1919. Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty Greece and Turkey will enter into a special arrangement relating to the reciprocal and voluntary emigration of the populations of Turkish and Greek race in the territories transferred to Greece and remaining Turkish respectively.

In case agreement cannot be reached as to such arrangement, Greece and Turkey will be entitled to apply to the Council of the League of Nations, which will fix the terms of such arrangement.

Article 144.

The Turkish Government recognises the injustice of the law of 1915 relating to Abandoned Properties (Emval-i-Metroukeh), and of the supplementary provisions thereof, and declares them to be null and void, in the past as in the future.

The Turkish Government solemnly undertakes to facilitate to the greatest possible extent the return to their homes and re-establishment in their businesses of the Turkish subjects of non-Turkish race who have been forcibly driven from their homes by fear of massacre or any other form of pressure since January 1, 1914. It recognises that any immovable or movable property of the said Turkish subjects or of the communities to which they belong, which can be recovered, must be restored to them as soon as possible, in whatever hands it may be found. Such property shall be restored free of all charges or servitudes with which it may have been burdened and without compensation of any kind to the present owners or occupiers, subject to any action which they may be able to bring against the persons from whom they derived title.

The Turkish Government agrees that arbitral commissions shall be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations wherever found necessary. These commissions shall each be composed of one representative of the Turkish Government, one representative of the community which claims that it or one of its members has been injured, and a chairman appointed by the Council of the League of Nations. These arbitral commissions shall hear all claims covered by this Article and decide them by summary procedure.

The arbitral commissions will have power to order:

(1) the provision by the Turkish Government of labour for any work of reconstruction or restoration deemed necessary. This labour shall be recruited from the races inhabiting the territory where the arbitral commission considers the execution of the said works to be necessary;

(2) the removal of any person who, after enquiry, shall be recognised as having taken an active part in massacres or deportations or as having provoked them; the measures to be taken with regard to such person's possessions will be indicated by the commission;

(3) the disposal of property belonging to members of a community who have died or disappeared since January 1, 1914, without leaving heirs; such property may be handed over to the community instead of to the State;

(4) the cancellation of all acts of sale or any acts creating rights over immovable property concluded after January 1, 1914. The indemnification of the holders will be a charge upon the Turkish Government, but must not serve as a pretext for delaying the restitution. The arbitral commission will however have the power to impose equitable arrangements between the interested parties, if any sum has been paid by the present holder of such property.

The Turkish Government undertakes to facilitate in the fullest possible measure the work of the commissions and to ensure the execution of their decisions, which will be final. No decision of the Turkish judicial or administrative authorities shall prevail over such decisions.

Article 145.

All Turkish nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language or religion.

Difference of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Turkish national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as for instance admission to public employments, functions and honours, or the exercise of professions and industries.

Within a period of two years from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Turkish Government will submit to the Allied Powers a scheme for the organisation of an electoral system based on the principle of proportional representation of racial minorities.

No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any Turkish national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, religion, in the press or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings. Adequate facilities shall be given to Turkish nationals of non-Turkish speech for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, before the courts.

Article 146.

The Turkish Government undertakes to recognize the validity of diplomas granted by recognised foreign universities and schools, and to admit the holders thereof to the free exercise of the professions and industries for which such diplomas qualify.

This provision will apply equally to nationals of Allied Powers who are resident in Turkey.

ARTICLE 147.

Turkish nationals who belong to racial, religious or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as other Turkish nationals. In particular they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense, and independently of and without interference by the Turkish authorities, any charitable, religious and social institutions, schools for primary, secondary and higher instruction and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their own religion freely therein.

ARTICLE 148.

In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Turkish nationals belonging to racial, linguistic or religious minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of public funds under the State, municipal or other budgets for educational or charitable purposes.

The sums in question shall be paid to the qualified representatives of the communities concerned.

ARTICLE 149.

The Turkish Government undertakes to recognise and respect the ecclesiastical and scholastic autonomy of all racial minorities in Turkey. For this purpose, and subject to any provisions to the contrary in the present Treaty, the Turkish Government confirms and will uphold in their entirety the prerogatives and immunities of an ecclesiastical, scholastic or judicial nature granted by the Sultans to non-Moslem races in virtue of special orders or imperial decrees (firmans, hattis, berats, etc.) as well as by ministerial orders or orders of the Grand Vizier.

All laws, decrees, regulations and circulars issued by the Turkish Government and containing abrogations, restrictions or amendments of such prerogatives and immunities shall be considered to such extent null and void.

Any modification of the Turkish judical system which may be introduced in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty shall be held to override this Article, in so far as such modification may affect individuals belonging to racial minorities.

ARTICLE 150.

In towns and districts where there is resident a considerable proportion of Turkish nationals of the Christian or Jewish religions the Turkish Government undertakes that such Turkish nationals shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes a violation of their faith or religious observances, and shall not be placed under any disability by reason of their refusal to attend courts of law or to perform any legal business on their weekly day of rest. This provision, however, shall not exempt such Turkish nationals (Christians or Jews) from such obligations as shall be imposed upon all other Turkish nationals for the preservation of public order.

ARTICLE 151.

The Principal Allied Powers, in consultation with the Council of the League of Nations, will decide what measures are necessary to guarantee the execution of the provisions of this Part. The Turkish Government hereby accepts all decisions which may be taken on this subject.

PART V.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR CLAUSES.

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Turkey undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow.

SECTION I.

MILITARY CLAUSES.

CHAPTER I.

General Clauses.

ARTICLE 152.

The armed force at the disposal of Turkey shall only consist of:

(1) The Sultán's bodyguard;

(2) Troops of gendarmerie, intended to maintain order and security in the interior and to ensure the protection of minorities;

(3) Special elements intended for the reinforcement of the troops of gendarmerie in case of serious trouble, and eventually to ensure the control of the frontiers.

ARTICLE 153.

Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the military forces other than that provided for in Article 152 shall be demobilised and disbanded.

CHAPTER II.

Effectives, Organisation and Cadres of the Turkish Armed Force.

ARTICLE 154.

The Sultan's bodyguard shall consist of a Staff and infantry and cavalry units, the strength of which shall not exceed 700 officers and men. This strength is not included in the total force provided for in Article 155.

The composition of this guard is given in Table 1 annexed to this Section.

ARTICLE 155.

The total strength of the forces enumerated in paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article 152 shall not exceed 50,000 men, including Staffs, officers, training personnel and depot troops.

ARTICLE 156.

The troops of gendarmerie shall be distributed over the territory of Turkey, which for this purpose will be divided into territorial areas to be delimited as provided in Article 200.

A legion of gendarmerie, composed of mounted and unmounted troops, provided with machine guns and with administrative and medical services will be organised in each territorial region; it will supply in the vilayets, sandjaks, cazas, etc., the detachments necessary for the organisation of a fixed protective service, mobile reserves being at its disposal at one or more points within the region.

On account of their special duties, the legions shall not include either artillery or technical services.

The total strength of the legions shall not exceed 35,000 men, to be included in the total strength of the armed force provided for in Article 155.

The maximum strength of any one legion shall not exceed one quarter of the total strength of the legions.

The elements of any one legion shall not be employed outside the territory of their region, except by special authorisation from the Inter-Allied Commission provided for in Article 200.

ARTICLE 157.

The special elements for reinforcements may include details of infantry, cavalry, mountain artillery, pioneers and the corresponding technical and general services; their total strength shall not exceed 15,000 men, to be included in the total strength provided for in Article 155.

The number of such reinforcements for any one legion shall not exceed one third of the whole strength of these elements without the special authority of the Inter-Allied Commission provided for in Article 200.

The proportion of the various arms and services entering into the composition of these special elements is laid down in Table II annexed to this Section.

Their quartering will be fixed as provided in Article 200.

ARTICLE 158.

In the formations referred to in Articles 156 and 157, the proportion of officers, including the personnel of staffs and special services, shall not exceed one twentieth of the total effectives with the colours, and that of non-commissioned officers shall not exceed one twelfth of the total effectives with the colours.

ARTICLE 159.

Officers supplied by the various Allied or neutral Powers shall collaborate, under the direction of the Turkish Government, in the command, the organisation and the training of the gendarmerie. These officers shall not be included in the strength of gendarmerie officers authorised by Article 158, but their number shall not exceed fifteen per cent. of that strength. Special agreements to be drawn up by the Inter-Allied Commission mentioned in Article 200 shall fix the proportion of these officers according to nationality, and shall determine the conditions of their participation in the various missions assigned to them by this Article.

ARTICLE 160.

In any one territorial region all officers placed at the disposal of the Turkish Government under the conditions laid down in Article 159 shall in principle be of the same nationality.

ARTICLE 161.

In the zone of the Straits and islands referred to in Article 178, excluding the islands of Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace, Tenedos and Mitylene, the forces of gendarmerie, Greek and Turkish, will be under the Inter-Allied Command of the forces in occupation of that zone.

ARTICLE 162.

All measures of mobilisation, or appertaining to mobilisation, or tending to an increase of the strength or of the means of transport of any of the forces provided for in this Chapter are forbidden.

The various formations, Staffs and administrative services shall not, in any case, include supplementary cadres.

ARTICLE 163.

Within the period fixed by Article 153, all existing forces of gendarmerie shall be amalgamated with the legions provided for in Article 156.

ARTICLE 164.

The formation of any body of troops not provided for in this Section is forbidden.

The suppression of existing formations which are in excess of the authorised strength of 50,000 men (not including the Sultan's bodyguard) shall be effected progressively from the date of the signature of the present Treaty, in such manner as to be completed within six months at the latest after the coming into force of the Treaty, in accordance with the provisions of Article 153.

The number of officers, or persons in the position of officers, in the War Ministry and the Turkish General Staff, as well as in the administrations attached to them, shall, within the same period, be reduced to the establishment considered by the Commission referred to in Article 200 as strictly necessary for the good working of the general services of the armed Turkish force, this establishment being included in the maximum figure laid down in Article 158.

CHAPTER III.

Recruiting.

ARTICLE 165.

The Turkish armed force shall in future be constituted and recruited by voluntary enlistment only.

Enlistment shall be open to all subjects of the Turkish State equally, without distinction of race or religion.

As regards the legions referred to in Article 156, their system of recruiting shall be in principle regional, and so regulated that the Moslem and non-Moslem elements of the population of each region may be, so far as possible, represented on the strength of the corresponding legion.

The provisions of the preceding paragraphs apply to officers as well as to men.

ARTICLE 166.

The length of engagement of non-commissioned officers and men shall be twelve consecutive years.

The annual replacement of men released from service for any reason whatever before the expiration of their term of engagement shall not exceed five per cent. of the total effectives fixed by Article 155.

ARTICLE 167.

All officers must be regulars (officers *de carrière*).

Officers at present serving in the army or the gendarmerie who are retained in the new armed force must undertake to serve at least up to the age of forty-five.

Officers at present serving in the army or the gendarmerie who are not admitted to the new armed force shall be definitely released from all military obligations, and must not take part in any military exercises, theoretical or practical.

Officers newly-appointed must undertake to serve on the active list for at least twenty-five consecutive years.

The annual replacement of officers leaving the service for any cause before the expiration of their term of engagement shall not exceed five per cent. of the total effectives of officers provided by Article 158.

CHAPTER IV.

Schools, Educational Establishments, Military Clubs and Societies.

ARTICLE 168.

On the expiration of three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty there must only exist in Turkey the number of military schools which is absolutely indispensable for the recruitment of officers and non-commissioned officers of the units allowed, i.e.:

1 school for officers ;

1 school per territorial region for non-commissioned officers.

The number of students admitted to instruction in these schools shall be strictly in proportion to the vacancies to be filled in the cadres of officers and non-commissioned officers.

ARTICLE 169.

Educational establishments, other than those referred to in Article 168, as well as all sporting or other societies, must not occupy themselves with any military matters.

CHAPTER V.

Customs Officials, Local Urban and Rural Police, Forest Guards.

ARTICLE 170.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 48, Part III (Political Clauses), the number of customs officials, local urban or rural police, forest guards or other like officials shall not exceed the number of men employed in a similar capacity in 1913 within the territorial limits of Turkey as fixed by the present Treaty.

The number of these officials may only be increased in the future in proportion to the increase of population in the localities or municipalities which employ them.

These employees and officials, as well as those employed in the railway service, must not be assembled for the purpose of taking part in any military exercises.

In each administrative district the local urban and rural police and forest guards shall be recruited and officered according to the principles laid down in the case of the gendarmerie by Article 165.

In the Turkish police, which, as forming part of the civil administration of Turkey, will remain distinct from the Turkish armed force, officers or officials supplied by the various Allied or neutral Powers shall collaborate, under the direction of the Turkish Government, in the organization, the command and the training of the said police. The number of these officers or officials shall not exceed fifteen per cent. of the strength of similar Turkish officers or officials.

Chapter VI.

Armament, Munitions and Material.

Article 171.

On the expiration of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the armament which may be in use or held in reserve for replacement in the various formations of the Turkish armed force shall not exceed the figures fixed per thousand men in Table III annexed to this Section.

Article 172.

The stock of munitions at the disposal of Turkey shall not exceed the amounts fixed in Table III annexed to this Section.

Article 173.

Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty all existing arms, munitions of the various categories and war material in excess of the quantities authorised shall be handed over to the Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control provided for in Article 200 in such places as shall be appointed by this Commission.

The Principal Allied Powers will decide what is to be done with this material.

Article 174.

The manufacture of arms, munitions and war material, including aircraft and parts of aircraft of every description, shall take place only in the factories or establishments authorised by the Inter-Allied Commission referred to in Article 200.

Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty all other establishments for the manufacture, preparation, storage or design of arms, munitions or any war material shall be abolished or converted to purely commercial uses.

The same will apply to all arsenals other than those utilised as depots for the authorised stocks of munitions.

The plant of establishments or arsenals in excess of that required for the authorised manufacture shall be rendered useless or converted to purely commercial uses, in accordance with the decisions of the Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control referred to in Article 200.

Article 175.

The importation into Turkey of arms, munitions and war materials, including aircraft and parts of aircraft of every description, is strictly forbidden, except with the special authority of the Inter-Allied Commission referred to in Article 200.

The manufacture for foreign countries and the exportation of arms, munitions and war material of any description is also forbidden.

Article 176.

The use of flame-throwers, asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all similar liquids, materials or processes being forbidden, their manufacture and importation are strictly forbidden in Turkey.

Material specially intended for the manufacture, storage or use of the said products or processes is equally forbidden.

The manufacture and importation into Turkey of armoured cars, tanks or any other similar machines suitable for use in war are equally forbidden.

Chapter VII.

Fortifications.

Article 177.

In the zone of the Straits and islands referred to in Article 178 the fortifications will be disarmed and demolished as provided in that Article.

Outside this zone, and subject to the provisions of Article 89, the existing fortified works may be preserved in their present condition, but will be disarmed within the same period of three months.

Chapter VIII.

Maintenance of the Freedom of the Straits.

Article 178.

For the purpose of guaranteeing the freedom of the Straits, the High Contracting Parties agree to the following provisions :—

(1) Within three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, all works, fortifications and batteries within the zone defined in Article 179 and comprising the coast and islands of the Sea of Marmora and the coast of the Straits, also those in the Islands of Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace, Tenedos and Mitylene, shall be disarmed and demolished.

The reconstruction of these works and the construction of similar works are forbidden in the above zone and islands. France, Great Britain and Italy shall have the right to prepare for demolition any existing roads and railways in the said zone and in the islands of Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace, and Tenedos which allow of the rapid transport of mobile batteries, the construction there of such roads and railways remaining forbidden.

In the islands of Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace and Tenedos the construction of new roads or railways must not be undertaken except with the authority of the three Powers mentioned above.

(2) The measures prescribed in the first paragraph of (1) shall be executed by and at the expense of Greece and Turkey as regards their respective territories, and under control as provided in Article 203.

(3) The territories of the zone and the islands of Lemnos, Imbros, Samothrace, Tenedos, and Mitylene shall not be used for military purposes, except by the three Allied Powers referred to above, acting in concert. This provision does not exclude the employment in the said zone and islands of forces of Greek and Turkish gendarmerie, who will be under the Inter-Allied command of the forces of occupation, in accordance with the provisions of Article 161, nor the maintenance of a garrison of Greek troops in the island of Mitylene, nor the presence of the Sultan's bodyguard referred to in Article 152.

(4) The said Powers, acting in concert, shall have the right to maintain in the said territories and islands such military and air forces as they may consider necessary to prevent any action being taken or prepared which might directly or indirectly prejudice the freedom of the Straits.

This supervision will be carried out in naval matters by a guard-ship belonging to each of the said Allied Powers.

The forces of occupation referred to above may, in case of necessity, exercise on land the right of requisition, subject to the same conditions as those laid down in the Regulations annexed to the Fourth Hague Convention, 1907, or any other Convention replacing it to which all the said Powers are parties. Requisitions shall, however, only be made against payment on the spot.

Article 179.

The zone referred to in Article 178 is defined as follows (*see* map No. 1) :

(1) *In Europe:*

From Karachali on the Gulf of Xeros northeastwards,

a line reaching and then following the southern boundary of the basin of the Beylik Dere to the crest of the Kuru Dagh ;

then following that crest line,
then a straight line passing north of Emerli, and south of Derelar,
then curving north-north-eastwards and cutting the road from Rodosto to Malgara 3 kilometres west of Ainarjik and then passing 6 kilometres southeast of Ortaja Keui,
then curving north-eastwards and cutting the road from Rodosto to Hairobolu 15 kilometres northwest of Rodosto,
then to a point on the road from Muradli to Rodosto about 1 kilometre south of Muradli,
a straight line ;
thence east-north-eastwards to Yeni Keui,
a straight line, modified however so as to pass at a minimum distance of 2 kilometres north of the railway from Chorlu to Chatalja ;
thence north-north-eastwards to a point west of Istranja, situated on the frontier of Turkey in Europe as defined in Article 27, I (2),
a straight line leaving the village of Yeni Keui within the zone ;
thence to the Black Sea,
the frontier of Turkey in Europe as defined in Article 27, I (2).

(2) *In Asia :*

From a point to be determined by the Principal Allied Powers between Cape Dahlina and Kemer Iskele on the gulf of Adramid east-north-eastwards,
a line passing south of Kemer Iskele and Kemer together with the road joining these places ;
then to a point immediately south of the point where the Decauville railway from Osmanlar to Urchanlar crosses the Diermen Dere,
a straight line ;
thence north-eastwards to Manias Geul,
a line following the right bank of the Diermen Dere, and Kara Dere Suyu ;
thence eastwards, the southern shore of Manias Geul ;
then to the point where it is crossed by the railway from Panderma to Susighirli,
the course of the Kara Dere upstream ;
thence eastwards to a point on the Adranos Chai about 3 kilometres from its mouth near Kara Oghlan,
a straight line ;
thence eastwards, the course of this river downstream ;
then the southern shore of Abulliont Geul ;
then to the point where the railway from Mudania to Brusa crosses the Ulfer Chai, about 5 kilometres northwest of Brusa,
a straight line ;
thence north-eastwards to the confluence of the rivers about 6 kilometres north of Brusa,
the course of the Ulfer Chai downstream ;
thence eastwards to the southernmost point of Iznik Geul,
a straight line ;
thence to a point 2 kilometres north of Iznik,
the southern and eastern shores of this lake ;
thence north-eastwards to the westernmost point of Sbanaja Geul,
a line following the crest line Chirchir Chesme, Sira Dagh, Elmali Dagh, Kalpak Dagh, Ayu Tepe, Hekim Tepe ;
thence northwards to a point on the road from Ismid to Armasha, 8 kilometres southwest of Armasha,
a line following as far as possible the eastern boundary of the basin of the Chojali Dere ;
thence to a point on the Black Sea, 2 kilometres east of the mouth of the Akabad R,
a straight line.

ARTICLE 180.

A Commission shall be constituted within fifteen days from the coming into force of the present Treaty to trace on the spot the boundaries of the zone referred to in Article 178, except in so far as these boundaries coincide with the frontier line described in Article 27, I (2). This Commission shall be composed of three members nominated by the military authorities of France, Great Britain and Italy respectively, with, for the portion of the zone placed under Greek sovereignty, one member nominated by the Greek

Government, and, for the portion of the zone remaining under Turkish sovereignty, one member nominated by the Turkish Government. The decisions of the Commission, which will be taken by a majority, shall be binding on the parties concerned.

The expenses of this Commission will be included in the expenses of the occupation of the said zone.

TABLE I.—Composition of the Sultan's Bodyguard.

Units.	Maximum strength.	Remarks.
Staff	100 (1)	(1) Included in this establishment are : (a) The staff of the Sultan's Bodyguard ; (b) General officers, officers of all ranks and all arms, as well as military officials attached to the Sultan's military household.
Infantry	425 } Officers and men.	
Cavalry	125 } Officers and men.	
Administrative services... ..	50 } Officers and men.	
Total	700	

TABLE II.—Strength of the various Arms and Services entering into the Composition of the Special Elements for Reinforcement.

Units.	Maximum Establishment.	
Staff (Command, officers, and personnel) ...	100	
Infantry	8,200	Officers and men.
Artillery	2,500	Officers and men.
Cavalry	700	Officers and men.
Pioneers and technical troops	2,000	Officers and men.
Technical and general services	1,500	Officers and men.
Total	15,000	

TABLE III.—Maximum authorised Armaments and Munition Supplies.

Material.	Quantity for 1,000 men. (1)			Quantity of Ammunition per Weapon (rifle or gun).		
	Sultan's Body-guard.	Legions.	Special elements for reinforcement.	Sultan's Body-guard.	Legions.	Special elements for reinforcement.
Rifles or carbines (2)	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,000	1,000	1,000
Revolvers	1 revolver per officer and per mounted non-commissioned officer.			100 rounds per revolver.		
Machine guns, heavy or light	15	10	15	50,000	100,000	100,000
Mountain guns (3)	—	—	5 (4)	—	—	1,500

(1) Including increase for replacement. (2) Automatic rifles and carbines are counted as light machine guns. (3) No field gun or heavy gun is authorised. (4) One battery of 4 guns + 1 spare gun, a total of 15 batteries.

SECTION II.

NAVAL CLAUSES.

Article 181.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty all warships interned in Turkish ports in accordance with the Armistice of October 30, 1918, are declared to be finally surrendered to the Principal Allied Powers.

Turkey will, however, retain the right to maintain along her coasts for police and fishery duties a number of vessels which shall not exceed :

7 sloops,

6 torpedo boats.

These vessels will constitute the Turkish Marine, and will be chosen by the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control referred to in Article 201 from amongst the following vessels :

SLOOPS :

Aidan Reis.
Burack Reis.
Sakiz.
Prevesah.
Hizir Reis.
Kemal Reis.
Issa Reis.

TORPEDO-BOATS :

Sivri Hissar.
Sultan Hissar.
Drach.
Moussoul.
Ack Hissar.
Younnous.

The authority established for the control of customs will be entitled to appeal to the three Allied Powers referred to in Article 178 in order to obtain a more considerable force, if such an increase is considered indispensable for the satisfactory working of the services concerned.

Sloops may carry a light armament of two guns inferior to 77 m/m. and two machine guns. Torpedo-boats (or patrol launches) may carry a light armament of one gun inferior to 77 m/m. All the torpedoes and torpedo-tubes on board will be removed.

ARTICLE 182.

Turkey is forbidden to construct or acquire any warships other than those intended to replace the units referred to in Article 181. Torpedo-boats shall be replaced by patrol launches.

The vessels intended for replacement purposes shall not exceed :

600 tons in the case of sloops ;

100 tons in the case of patrol launches.

Except where a ship has been lost, sloops and torpedo-boats shall only be replaced after a period of twenty years, counting from the launching of the ship.

ARTICLE 183.

The Turkish armed transports and fleet auxiliaries enumerated below shall be disarmed and treated as merchant ships :

Rechid Pasha (late *Port Antonio*).
Tir-i-Mujghian (late *Pembroke Castle*).
Kiresund (late *Warwick Castle*).
Millet (late *Seagull*).
Akdeniz.
Bosphorus ferry-boats Nos. 60, 61, 63 and 70.

ARTICLE 184.

All warships, including submarines, now under construction in Turkey shall be broken up, with the exception of such surface vessels as can be completed for commercial purposes.

The work of breaking up these vessels shall be commenced on the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 185.

Articles, machinery and material arising from the breaking up of Turkish warships of all kinds, whether surface vessels or submarines, may not be used except for purely industrial or commercial purposes. They may not be sold or disposed of to foreign countries.

ARTICLE 186.

The construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, shall be forbidden in Turkey.

ARTICLE 187.

The vessels of the Turkish Marine enumerated in Article 181 must have on board or in reserve only the allowance of war material and armaments fixed by the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control referred to in Article 201. Within a month from the time when the above quantities are fixed all armaments, munitions or other naval war material, including mines and torpedoes, belonging to Turkey at the time of the signing of the Armistice of October 30, 1918, must be definitely surrendered to the Principal Allied Powers.

The manufacture of these articles in Turkish territory for, and their export to, foreign countries shall be forbidden.

All other stocks, depots or reserves of arms, munitions or naval war material of all kinds are forbidden.

ARTICLE 188.

The Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control will fix the number of officers and men of all grades and corps to be admitted, in accordance with the provisions of Article 189, into the Turkish Marine. This number will include the personnel for manning the ships left to Turkey in accordance with Article 181, and the administrative personnel of the police and fisheries protection services and of the semaphore stations.

Within two months from the time when the above number is fixed, the personnel of the former Turkish Navy in excess of this number shall be demobilised.

No naval or military corps or reserve force in connection with the Turkish Marine may be organised in Turkey without being included in the above strength.

ARTICLE 189.

The personnel of the Turkish Marine shall be recruited entirely by voluntary engagements entered into for a minimum period of twenty-five consecutive years for officers, and twelve consecutive years for petty officers and men.

The number engaged to replace those discharged for any reason other than the expiration of their term of service must not exceed five per cent. per annum of the total personnel fixed by the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control.

The personnel discharged from the former Turkish Navy must not receive any kind of naval or military training.

Officers belonging to the former Turkish Navy and not demobilised must undertake to serve till the age of forty-five, unless discharged for sufficient reason.

Officers and men belonging to the Turkish mercantile marine must not receive any kind of naval or military training.

ARTICLE 190.

On the coming into force of the present Treaty all the wireless stations in the zone referred to in Article 178 shall be handed over to the Principal Allied Powers. Greece and Turkey shall not construct any wireless stations in the said zone.

SECTION III.

AIR CLAUSES.

ARTICLE 191.

The Turkish armed forces must not include any military or naval air forces.

No dirigible shall be kept.

ARTICLE 192.

Within two months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the personnel of the air forces on the rolls of the Turkish land and sea forces shall be demobilised.

ARTICLE 193.

Until the complete evacuation of Turkish territory by the Allied troops, the aircraft of the Allied Powers shall have throughout Turkish territory freedom of passage through the air, freedom of transit and of landing.

ARTICLE 194.

During the six months following the coming into force of the present Treaty the manufacture, importation and exportation of aircraft of every kind, parts of aircraft, engines for aircraft and parts of engines for aircraft shall be forbidden in all Turkish territory.

ARTICLE 195.

On the coming into force of the present Treaty all military and naval aeronautical material must be delivered by Turkey, at her own expense, to the Principal Allied Powers.

Delivery must be completed within six months and must be effected at such places as may be appointed by the Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commission of Control. The Governments of the Principal Allied Powers will decide as to the disposal of this material.

In particular, this material will include all items under the following heads which are or have been in use or were designed for warlike purposes.

Complete aeroplanes and seaplanes, as well as those being manufactured, repaired or assembled.

Dirigibles able to take the air, being manufactured, repaired or assembled.

Plant for the manufacture of hydrogen.

Dirigible sheds and shelters of every kind for aircraft.

Pending their delivery, dirigibles will, at the expense of Turkey, be maintained inflated with hydrogen ; the plant for the manufacture of hydrogen, as well as the sheds for dirigibles, may, at the discretion of the said Powers, be left to Turkey until the dirigibles are handed over.

Engines for aircraft.

Nacelles and fuselages.

Armament (guns, machine-guns, light machine-guns, bomb-dropping apparatus, torpedo-dropping apparatus, synchronising apparatus, aiming apparatus).

Munitions (cartridges, shells, bombs loaded or unloaded, stocks of explosives or of material for their manufacture).

Instruments for use on aircraft.

Wireless apparatus and photographic and cinematographic apparatus for use on aircraft.

Component parts of any of the items under the preceding heads.

All aeronautical material of whatsoever description in Turkey shall be considered *primâ facie* as war material, and as such may not be exported, transferred, lent, used or destroyed, but must remain on the spot until such time as the Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commission of Control referred to in Article 202 has given a decision as to its nature ; this Commission will be exclusively entitled to decide all such points.

SECTION IV.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSIONS OF CONTROL AND ORGANIZATION.

ARTICLE 196.

Subject to any special provisions in this Part, the military, naval and air clauses contained in the present Treaty shall be executed by Turkey and at her expense under the control of Inter-Allied Commissions appointed for this purpose by the Principal Allied Powers.

The above-mentioned Commissions will represent the Principal Allied Powers in dealing with the Turkish Government in all matters relating to the execution of the military, naval or air clauses. They will communicate to the Turkish authorities the decisions which the Principal Allied Powers have reserved the right to take, or which the execution of the said clauses may necessitate.

ARTICLE 197.

The Inter-Allied Commissions of Control and Organization may establish their organisations at Constantinople, and will be entitled, as often as they think desirable, to proceed to any point whatever in Turkish territory, or to send sub-commissions, or to authorise one or more of their members to go, to any such point.

ARTICLE 198.

The Turkish Government must furnish to the Inter-Allied Commissions of Control and Organization all such information and documents as the latter may deem necessary for the accomplishment of their mission, and must supply at its own expense all labour and material which the said Commissions may require in order to ensure the complete execution of the military, naval or air clauses.

The Turkish Government shall attach a qualified representative to each Commission for the purpose of receiving all communications which the Commission may have to address to the Turkish Government, and of supplying or procuring for the Commission all information or documents which may be required.

ARTICLE 199.

The upkeep and cost of the Inter-Allied Commissions of Control and Organization and the expenses incurred by their work shall be borne by Turkey.

ARTICLE 200.

The Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control and Organization will be entrusted on the one hand with the supervision of the execution of the military clauses relating to the reduction of the Turkish forces within the authorised limits, the delivery of arms and war material prescribed in Chapter VI of Section I, and the disarmament of the fortified regions prescribed in Chapters VII and VIII of that Section, and on the other hand with the organization and the control of the employment of the new Turkish armed force.

(1) As the Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control it will be its special duty :

(*a*) to fix the number of customs officials, local urban and rural police, forest guards and other like officials which Turkey will be authorised to maintain in accordance with Article 170 ;

(*b*) to receive from the Turkish Government the notifications relating to the location of the stocks and depots of munitions, the armament of the fortified works, fortresses and forts, the situation of the works or factories for the production of arms, munitions and war material and their operations ;

(*c*) to take delivery of the arms, munitions, war material and plant intended for manufacture of the same, to select the points where such delivery is to be effected, and to supervise the works of rendering things useless and of conversion provided for by the present Treaty.

(2) As the Military Inter-Allied Commission of Organization it will be its special duty :

(*a*) to proceed, in collaboration with the Turkish Government, with the organization of the Turkish armed force upon the basis laid down in Chapters I to IV, Section I of this Part, with the delimitation of the territorial regions provided for in Article 156, and with the distribution of the troops of gendarmerie and the special elements for reinforcement between the different territorial regions ;

(*b*) to control the conditions for the employment, as laid down in Articles 156 and 157, of these troops of gendarmerie and these elements, and to decide what effect shall be given to requests of the Turkish Government for the provisional modification of the normal distribution of these forces determined in conformity with the said Articles ;

(*c*) to determine the proportion by nationality of the Allied and neutral officers to be engaged to serve in the Turkish gendarmerie under the conditions laid down in Article 159, and to lay down the conditions under which they are to participate in the different duties provided for them in the said Article.

ARTICLE 201.

It will be the special duty of the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control to visit the building yards and to supervise the breaking-up of the ships, to take delivery of the arms, munitions and naval war material and to supervise their destruction and breaking up.

The Turkish Government must furnish to the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control all such information and documents as the latter may deem necessary to ensure the complete execution of the naval clauses, in particular the designs of the warships, the composition of their armaments, the details and models of the guns, munitions, torpedoes, mines, explosives, wireless telegraphic apparatus and in general everything relating to naval war material, as well as all legislative or administrative documents and regulations.

ARTICLE 202.

It will be the special duty of the Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commission of Control to make an inventory of the aeronautical material now in the hands of the Turkish Goverment, to inspect aeroplane, balloon and motor manufactories and factories producing arms, munitions and explosives capable of being used by aircraft, to visit all aerodromes, sheds, landing grounds, parks and depots on Turkish territory, to arrange, if necessary, for the removal of material and to take delivery of such material.

The Turkish Government must furnish to the Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commission of Control all such information and legislative, administrative or other documents as the Commission may consider necessary to ensure the complete execution of the air clauses, and in particular a list of the personnel belonging to all the Turkish air services and of the existing material as well as of that in process of manufacture or on order, and a complete list of all establishments working for aviation, of their positions, and of all sheds and landing grounds.

ARTICLE 203.

The Military, Naval and Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commissions of Control will appoint representatives who will be jointly responsible for controlling the execution of the operations provided for in paragraphs (1) and (2) of Article 178.

ARTICLE 204.

Pending the definitive settlement of the political status of the territories referred to in Article 89, the decisions of the Inter-Allied Commissions of Control and Organization will be subject to any modifications which the said Commissions may consider necessary in consequence of such settlement.

ARTICLE 205.

The Naval and Aeronautical Inter-Allied Commissions of Control will cease to operate on the completion of the tasks assigned to them respectively by Articles 201 and 202.

The same will apply to the section of the Military Inter-Allied Commission entrusted with the functions of control prescribed in Article 200 (1).

The section of the said Commission entrusted with the organisation of the new Turkish armed force as provided in Article 200 (2) will operate for five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty. The Principal Allied Powers reserve the right to decide, at the end of this period, whether it is desirable to maintain or suppress this section of the said Commission.

SECTION V.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 206.

The following portions of the Armistice of October 30, 1918 : Articles 7, 10, 12, 13 and 24 remain in force so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 207.

Turkey undertakes from the coming into force of the present Treaty not to accredit to any foreign country any military, naval or air mission, and not to send or allow the departure of such mission ; she undertakes moreover to take the necessary steps to prevent Turkish nationals from leaving her territory in order to enlist in the army, fleet or air service of any foreign Power, or to be attached thereto with the purpose of helping in its training, or generally to give any assistance to the military, naval or air instruction in a foreign country.

The Allied Powers undertake on their part that from the coming into force of the present Treaty they will neither enlist in their armies, fleets or air services nor attach to them any Turkish national with the object of helping in military training, or in general employ any Turkish national as a military, naval or air instructor.

The present provision does not, however, affect the right of France to recruit for the Foreign Legion in accordance with French military laws and regulations.

PART VI.

PRISONERS OF WAR AND GRAVES.

SECTION I.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

ARTICLE 208.

The repatriation of Turkish prisoners of war and interned civilians who have not already been repatriated shall continue as quickly as possible after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 209.

From the time of their delivery into the hands of the Turkish authorities, the prisoners of war and interned civilians are to be returned without delay to their homes by the said authorities.

Those among them who, before the war, were habitually resident in territory occupied by the troops of the Allied Powers are likewise to be sent to their homes, subject to the consent and control of the military authorities of the Allied armies of occupation.

ARTICLE 210.

The whole cost of repatriation from October 30, 1918, shall be borne by the Turkish Government.

ARTICLE 211.

Prisoners of war and interned civilians awaiting disposal or undergoing sentence for offences against discipline shall be repatriated irrespective of the completion of their sentence or of the proceedings pending against them.

This stipulation shall not apply to prisoners of war and interned civilians punished for offences committed subsequent to June 15, 1920.

During the period pending their repatriation, all prisoners of war and interned civilians shall remain subject to the existing regulations, more especially as regards work and discipline.

ARTICLE 212.

Prisoners of war and interned civilians who are awaiting trial or undergoing sentence for offences other than those against discipline may be detained.

ARTICLE 213.

The Turkish Government undertakes to admit to its territory without distinction all persons liable to repatriation.

Prisoners of war or Turkish nationals who do not desire to be repatriated may be excluded from repatriation ; but the Allied Governments reserve to themselves the right either to repatriate them or to take them to a neutral country or to allow them to reside in their own territories.

The Turkish Government undertakes not to institute any exceptional proceedings against these persons or their families nor to take any repressive or vexatious measures of any kind whatsoever against them on this account.

ARTICLE 214.

The Allied Governments reserve the right to make the repatriation of Turkish prisoners of war or Turkish nationals in their hands conditional upon the immediate notification and release by the Turkish Government of any prisoners of war and other nationals of the Allied Powers who are still held in Turkey against their will.

ARTICLE 215.

The Turkish Government undertakes :

(1) to give every facility to Commissions entrusted by the Allied Powers with the search for the missing or the identification of Allied nationals who have expressed their desire to remain in Turkish territory ; to furnish such Commissions with all necessary means of transport; to allow them access to camps, prisons, hospitals and all other places; and to place at their disposal all documents whether public or private which would facilitate their enquiries ;

(2) to impose penalties upon any Turkish officials or private persons who have concealed the presence of any nationals of any of the Allied Powers, or who have neglected to reveal the presence of any such after it had come to their knowledge ;

(3) to facilitate the establishing of criminal acts punishable by the penalties referred to in Part VII (Penalties) of the present Treaty and committed by Turks against the persons of prisoners of war or Allied nationals during the war.

ARTICLE 216.

The Turkish Government undertakes to restore without delay from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty all articles, equipment, arms, money, securities, documents and personal effects of every description which have belonged to officers, soldiers or sailors or other nationals of the Allied Powers and which have been retained by the Turkish authorities.

ARTICLE 217.

The High Contracting parties waive reciprocally all repayment of sums due for the maintenance of prisoners of war in their respective territories.

SECTION II.

GRAVES.

ARTICLE 218.

The Turkish Government shall transfer to the British, French and Italian Governments respectively full and exclusive rights of ownership over the land within the boundaries of Turkey as fixed by the present Treaty in which are situated the graves of their soldiers and sailors who fell in action or died from wounds, accident or disease, as well as over the land required for laying out cemeteries or erecting memorials to these soldiers and sailors, or providing means of access to such cemeteries or memorials.

The Greek Government undertakes to fulfil the same obligation so far as concerns the portion of the zone of the Straits and the islands placed under its sovereignty.

ARTICLE 219.

Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the British, French and Italian Governments will respectively notify to the Turkish Government and the Greek Government the land of which the ownership is to be transferred to them in accordance with Article 218. The British, French and Italian Governments will each have the right to appoint a Commission, which shall be exclusively entitled to examine the areas where burials have or may have taken place, and to make suggestions with regard to the re-grouping of graves and the sites where cemeteries are eventually to be established. The Turkish Government and the Greek Government may be represented on these Commissions, and shall give them all assistance in carrying out their mission.

The said land will include in particular the land in the Gallipoli Peninsula shown on map No. 3 ; the limits of this land will be notified to the Greek Government as provided in the preceding paragraph. The Government in whose favour the transfer is made undertakes not to employ the land, nor to allow it to be employed, for any purpose other than that to which it is dedicated. The shore may not be employed for any military, marine or commercial purpose.

ARTICLE 220.

Any necessary legislative or administrative measures for the transfer to the British, French and Italian Governments respectively of full and exclusive rights of ownership over the land notified in accordance with Article 219 shall be taken by the Turkish

Government and the Greek Government respectively within six months from the date of such notification. If any compulsory acquisition of the land is necessary it will be effected by, and at the cost of, the Turkish Government or the Greek Government, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 221.

The British, French and Italian Governments may respectively entrust to such Commission or organisation as each of them may deem fit the establishment, arrangement, maintenance and care of the cemeteries, memorials and graves situated in the land referred to in Article 218.

These Commissions or organisations shall be officially recognized by the Turkish Government and the Greek Government respectively. They shall have the right to undertake any exhumations or removal of bodies which they may consider necessary in order to concentrate the graves and establish cemeteries; the remains of soldiers or sailors may not be exhumed, on any pretext whatever, without the authority of the Commission or organisation of the Government concerned.

ARTICLE 222.

The land referred to in this Section shall not be subjected by Turkey or the Turkish authorities, or by Greece or the Greek authorities, as the case may be, to any form of taxation. Representatives of the British, French or Italian Governments, as well as persons desirous of visiting the cemeteries, memorials and graves, shall at all times have free access thereto. The Turkish Government and the Greek Government respectively undertake to maintain in perpetuity the roads leading to the said land.

The Turkish Government and the Greek Government respectively undertake to afford to the British, French and Italian Governments all necessary facilities for obtaining a sufficient water supply for the requirements of the staff engaged in the maintenance or protection of the said cemeteries or memorials, and for the irrigation of the land.

ARTICLE 223.

The provisions of this Section do not affect the Turkish or Greek sovereignty, as the case may be, over the land transferred. The Turkish Government and the Greek Government respectively shall take all the necessary measures to ensure the punishment of persons subject to their jurisdiction who may be guilty of any violation of the rights conferred on the Allied Governments, or of any desecration of the cemeteries, memorials or graves.

ARTICLE 224.

Without prejudice to the other provisions of this Section, the Allied Governments and the Turkish Government will cause to be respected and maintained the graves of soldiers and sailors buried in their respective territories, including any territories for which they may hold a mandate in conformity with the Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 225.

The graves of prisoners of war and interned civilians who are nationals of the different belligerent States and have died in captivity shall be properly maintained in accordance with Article 224.

The Allied Governments on the one hand and the Turkish Government on the other reciprocally undertake also to furnish to each other:

(1) a complete list of those who have died, together with all information useful for identification:

(2) all information as to the number and position of the graves of all those who have been buried without identification.

PART VII.

PENALTIES.

ARTICLE 226.

The Turkish Government recognises the right of the Allied Powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war. Such persons shall, if found guilty, be sentenced to punishments laid down by law. This provision will apply notwithstanding any proceedings or prosecution before a tribunal in Turkey or in the territory of her allies.

The Turkish Government shall hand over to the Allied Powers or to such one of them as shall so request all persons accused of having committed an act in violation of the laws and customs of war, who are specified either by name or by the rank, office or employment which they held under the Turkish authorities.

ARTICLE 227.

Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of one of the Allied Powers shall be brought before the military tribunals of that Power.

Persons guilty of criminal acts against the nationals of more than one of the Allied Powers shall be brought before military tribunals composed of members of the military tribunals of the Powers concerned.

In every case the accused shall be entitled to name his own counsel.

ARTICLE 228.

The Turkish Government undertakes to furnish all documents and information of every kind, the production of which may be considered necessary to ensure the full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the prosecution of offenders and the just appreciation of responsibility.

ARTICLE 229.

The provisions of Articles 226 to 228 apply similarly to the Governments of the States to which territory belonging to the former Turkish Empire has been or may be assigned, in so far as concerns persons accused of having committed acts contrary to the laws and customs of war who are in the territory or at the disposal of such States.

If the persons in question have acquired the nationality of one of the said States, the Government of such State undertakes to take, at the request of the Power concerned and in agreement with it, or upon the joint request of all the Allied Powers, all the measures necessary to ensure the prosecution and punishment of such persons.

ARTICLE 230.

The Turkish Government undertakes to hand over to the Allied Powers the persons whose surrender may be required by the latter as being responsible for the massacres committed during the continuance of the state of war on territory which formed part of the Turkish Empire on August 1, 1914.

The Allied Powers reserve to themselves the right to designate the tribunal which shall try the persons so accused, and the Turkish Government undertakes to recognise such tribunal.

In the event of the League of Nations having created in sufficient time a tribunal competent to deal with the said massacres, the Allied Powers reserve to themselves the right to bring the accused persons mentioned above before such tribunal, and the Turkish Government undertakes equally to recognise such tribunal.

The provisions of Article 228 apply to the cases dealt with in this Article.

PART VIII.

FINANCIAL CLAUSES.

Article 231.

Turkey recognises that by joining in the war of aggression which Germany and Austria-Hungary waged against the Allied Powers she has caused to the latter losses and sacrifices of all kinds for which she ought to make complete reparation.

On the other hand, the Allied Powers recognise that the resources of Turkey are not sufficient to enable her to make complete reparation.

In these circumstances, and inasmuch as the territorial rearrangements resulting from the present Treaty will leave to Turkey only a portion of the revenues of the former Turkish Empire, all claims against the Turkish Government for reparation are waived by the Allied Powers, subject only to the provisions of this Part and of Part IX (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty.

The Allied Powers, desiring to afford some measure of relief and assistance to Turkey, agree with the Turkish Government that a Financial Commission shall be appointed consisting of one representative of each of the following Allied Powers who are specially interested, France, the British Empire and Italy, with whom there shall be associated a Turkish Commissioner in a consultative capacity. The powers and duties of this Commission are set forth in the following Articles.

Article 232.

The Financial Commission shall take such steps as in its judgment are best adapted to conserve and increase the resources of Turkey.

The Budget to be presented annually by the Minister of Finance to the Turkish Parliament shall be submitted, in the first instance, to the Financial Commission, and shall be presented to Parliament in the form approved by that Commission. No modification introduced by Parliament shall be operative without the approval of the Financial Commission.

The Financial Commission shall supervise the execution of the Budget and the financial laws and regulations of Turkey. This supervision shall be exercised through the medium of the Turkish Inspectorate of Finance, which shall be placed under the direct orders of the Financial Commission, and whose members will only be appointed with the approval of the Commission.

The Turkish Government undertakes to furnish to this Inspectorate all facilities necessary for the fulfilment of its task, and to take such action against unsuitable officials in the Financial Departments of the Government as the Financial Commission may suggest.

Article 233.

The Financial Commission shall, in addition, in agreement with the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt and the Imperial Ottoman Bank, undertake by such means as may be recognised to be opportune and equitable the regulation and improvement of the Turkish currency.

Article 234.

The Turkish Government undertakes not to contract any internal or external loan without the consent of the Financial Commission.

Article 235.

The Turkish Government engages to pay, in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty, for all loss or damage, as defined in Article 236, suffered by civilian nationals of the Allied Powers, in respect of their persons or property, through the action or negligence of the Turkish authorities during the war and up to the coming into force of the present Treaty.

The Turkish Government will be bound to make to the European Commission of the Danube such restitutions, reparations and indemnities as may be fixed by the Financial Commission in respect of damages inflicted on the said European Commission of the Danube during the war.

ARTICLE 236.

All the resources of Turkey, except revenues conceded or hypothecated to the service of the Ottoman Public Debt (*see* Annex 1), shall be placed at the disposal of the Financial Commission, which shall employ them, as need arises, in the following manner :

(i) The first charge (after payment of the salaries and current expenses of the Financial Commission, and of the ordinary expenses of such Allied forces of occupation as may be maintained after the coming into force of the present Treaty in territories remaining Turkish) shall be the expenses of the Allied forces of occupation since October 30, 1918, in territory remaining Turkish, and the expenses of Allied forces of occupation in territories detached from Turkey in favour of a Power other than the Power which has borne the expenses of occupation.

The amount of these expenses and of the annuities by which they shall be discharged will be determined by the Financial Commission, which will so arrange the annuities as to enable Turkey to meet any deficiency that may arise in the sums required to pay that part of the interest on the Ottoman Public Debt for which Turkey remains responsible in accordance with this Part.

(ii) The second charge shall be the indemnity which the Turkish Government is to pay, in accordance with Article 235, on account of the claims of the Allied Powers for loss or damage suffered in respect of their persons or property by their nationals, (other than those who were Turkish nationals on August 1, 1914) as defined in Article 317, Part IX (Economic Clauses), through the action or negligence of the Turkish authorities during the war, due regard being had to the financial condition of Turkey and the necessity for providing for the essential expenses of its administration. The Financial Commission shall adjudicate on and provide for payment of all claims in respect of personal damage. The claims in respect to property shall be investigated, determined and paid in accordance with Article 287, Part IX (Economic Clauses). The Financial Commission shall fix the annuity to be applied to the settlement of claims in respect of persons as well as in respect of property, should the funds at the disposal of the Allied Powers in accordance with the said Article 287, be insufficient to meet this charge, and shall determine the currency in which the annuity shall be paid.

ARTICLE 237.

Any hypothecation of Turkish revenues effected during the war in respect of obligations (including the internal debt) contracted by the Turkish Government during the war is hereby annulled.

ARTICLE 238.

Turkey recognises the transfer to the Allied Powers of any claims to payment or repayment which Germany, Austria, Bulgaria or Hungary may have against her, in accordance with Article 261 of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Versailles on June 28, 1919, with Germany, and the corresponding Articles of the Treaties of Peace with Austria, Bulgaria and Hungary. The Allied Powers agree not to require from Turkey any payment in respect of claims so transferred.

ARTICLE 239.

No new concession shall be granted by the Turkish Government either to a Turkish subject or otherwise without the consent of the Financial Commission.

ARTICLE 240.

States in whose favour territory is detached from Turkey shall acquire without payment all property and possessions situated therein registered in the name of the Turkish Empire or of the Civil List.

ARTICLE 241.

States in whose favour territory has been detached from Turkey, either as a result of the Balkan Wars in 1913, or under the present Treaty, shall participate in the annual charge for the service of the Ottoman Public Debt contracted before November 1, 1914.

The Governments of the States of the Balkan Peninsula and the newly-created States in Asia in favour of whom such territory has been or is detached from Turkey shall give adequate guarantees for the payment of the share of the above annual charge allotted to them respectively.

ARTICLE 242.

For the purposes of this Part, the Ottoman Public Debt shall be deemed to consist of the Debt heretofore governed by the Decree of Mouharrem, together with such other loans as are enumerated in Annex I to this Part.

Loans contracted before November 1, 1914, will be taken into account in the distribution of the Ottoman Public Debt between Turkey, the States of the Balkan Peninsula and the new States set up in Asia.

This distribution shall be effected in the following manner:

(1) Annuities arising from loans prior to October 17, 1912 (Balkan Wars), shall be distributed between Turkey and the Balkan States, including Albania, which receive or have received any Turkish territory;

(2) The residue of the annuities for which Turkey remains liable after this distribution, together with those arising from loans contracted by Turkey between October 17, 1912, and November 1, 1914, shall be distributed between Turkey and the States in whose favour territory is detached from Turkey under the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 243.

The general principle to be adopted in determining the amount of the annuity to be paid by each State will be as follows:

The amount shall bear the same ratio to the total required for the service of the Debt as the average revenue of the transferred territory bore to the average revenue of the whole of Turkey (including in each case the yield of the Customs surtax imposed in the year 1907) over the three financial years 1909–10, 1910–11, and 1911–12.

ARTICLE 244.

The Financial Commission shall, as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present Treaty, determine in accordance with the principle laid down in Article 243 the amount of the annuities referred to in that Article, and communicate its decisions in this respect to the High Contracting Parties.

The Financial Commission shall fulfil the functions provided for in Article 134 of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Bulgaria on November 27, 1919.

ARTICLE 245.

The annuities assessed in the manner above provided will be payable as from the date of the coming into force of the Treaties by which the respective territories were detached from Turkey, and, in the case of territories detached under the present Treaty, from March 1, 1920; they shall continue to be payable (except as provided by Article 252) until the final liquidation of the Debt. They shall, however, be proportionately reduced as the loans constituting the Debt are successively extinguished

ARTICLE 246.

The Turkish Government transfers to the Financial Commission all its rights under the provisions of the Decree of Mouharrem and subsequent Decrees.

The Council of the Ottoman Public Debt shall consist of the British, French and Italian delegates, and of the representative of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and shall continue to operate as heretofore. It shall administer and levy all revenues conceded to it under the Decree of Mouharrem and all other revenues the management of which has been entrusted to it in accordance with any other loan contracts previous to November 1, 1914.

The Allied Powers authorise the Council to give administrative assistance to the Turkish Ministry of Finance, under such conditions as may be determined by the Financial Commission with the object of realising as far as possible the following programme:

The system of direct levy of certain revenues by the existing Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt shall, within limits to be prescribed by the Financial Commission, be extended as widely as possible and applied throughout the provinces remaining Turkish. On each new creation of revenue or of indirect taxes approved by the Financial Commission, the Commission shall consider the possibility of entrusting the administration thereof to the Council of the Debt for the account of the Turkish Government.

The administration of the Customs shall be under a Director-General appointed by and revocable by the Financial Commission and answerable to it. No change in the

schedule of the Customs charges shall be made except with the approval of the Financial Commission.

The Governments of France, Great Britain and Italy will decide, by a majority and after consulting the bondholders, whether the Council should be maintained or replaced by the Financial Commission on the expiry of the present term of the Council. The decision of the Governments shall be taken at least six months before the date corresponding to the expiry of this period.

ARTICLE 247.

The Commission has authority to propose, at a later date, the substitution for the pledges at present granted to bondholders, in accordance with their contracts or existing decrees, of other adequate pledges, or of a charge on the general revenues of Turkey. The Allied Governments undertake to consider any proposals the Financial Commission might then have to make on this subject.

ARTICLE 248.

All property, movable and immovable, belonging to the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, wherever situate, shall remain integrally at the disposal of that body.

The Council of the Debt shall have power to apply the value of any realised property for the purpose of extraordinary amortisation either of the Unified Debt or of the Lots Turcs.

ARTICLE 249.

The Turkish Government agrees to transfer to the Financial Commission all its rights in the Reserve Funds and the Tripoli Indemnity Fund.

ARTICLE 250.

A sum equal to the arrears of any revenues heretofore affected to the service of the Ottoman Public Debt within the territories remaining Turkish, which should have been but have not been paid to the Council of the Debt, shall (except where such territories have been in the military occupation of Allied forces and for the time of such occupation) be paid to the Council of the Debt by the Turkish Government as soon as in the opinion of the Financial Commission the financial condition of Turkey shall permit.

ARTICLE 251.

The Council of the Debt shall review all the transactions of the Council which have taken place during the war. Any disbursements made by the Council which were not in accordance with its powers and duties, as defined by the Decree of Mouharrem or otherwise before the war, shall be reimbursed to the Council of the Debt by the Turkish Government so soon as in the opinion of the Financial Commission such payment is possible. The Council shall have power to review any action on the part of the Council during the war, and to annul any obligation which in its opinion is prejudicial to the interests of the bondholders, and which was not in accordance with the powers of the Council of the Debt.

ARTICLE 252.

Any of the States which under the present Treaty are to contribute to the annual charge for the service of the Ottoman Public Debt may, upon giving six months' notice to the Council of the Debt, redeem such obligation by payment of a sum representing the value of such annuity capitalised at such rate of interest as may be agreed between the State concerned and the Council of the Debt. The Council of the Debt shall not have power to require such redemption.

ARTICLE 253.

The sums in gold to be transferred by Germany and Austria under the provisions of Article 259 (1), (2), (4) and (7) of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, and under Article 210 (1) of the Treaty of Peace with Austria, shall be placed at the disposal of the Financial Commission.

ARTICLE 254.

The sums to be transferred by Germany in accordance with Article 259 (3) of the Treaty of Peace with Germany shall be placed forthwith at the disposal of the Council of the Debt.

ARTICLE 255.

The Turkish Government undertakes to accept any decision that may be taken by the Allied Powers, in agreement when necessary with other Powers, regarding the funds of the Ottoman Sanitary Administration and the former Superior Council of Health, and in respect of the claim of the Superior Council of Health against the Turkish Government, as well as regarding the funds of the Lifeboat Service of the Black Sea and Bosphorus.

The Allied Powers hereby give authority to the Financial Commission to represent them in this matter.

ARTICLE 256.

The Turkish Government, in agreement with the Allied Powers, hereby releases the German Government from the obligation incurred by it during the war to accept Turkish Government currency notes at a specified rate of exchange in payment for goods to be exported to Turkey from Germany after the war.

ARTICLE 257.

As soon as the claims of the Allied Powers against the Turkish Government as laid down in this Part have been satisfied, and the Ottoman pre-war Public Debt has been liquidated, the Financial Commission shall determine. The Turkish Government shall then consider in consultation with the Council of the League of Nations whether any further administrative advice and assistance should in the interests of Turkey be provided for the Turkish Government by the Powers, Members of the League of Nations, and, if so, in what form such advice and assistance shall be given.

ARTICLE 258.

(1) Turkey will deliver, in a seaworthy condition and in such ports of the Allied Powers as the Governments of the said Powers may determine all German ships transferred to the Turkish flag since August 1, 1914; these ships will be handed over to the Reparation Commission referred to in Article 233 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, any transfer to a neutral flag during the war being regarded in this respect as void so far as concerns the Allied Powers.

(2) The Turkish Government will hand over at the same time as the ships referred to in paragraph (1) all papers and documents which the Reparation Commission referred to in the said paragraph may think necessary in order to ensure the complete transfer of the property in the vessels, free and quit of all liens, mortgages, encumbrances, charges or claims, whatever their nature.

The Turkish Government will effect any re-purchase or indemnization which may be necessary. It will be the party responsible in the event of any proceedings for the recovery of, or in any claims against, the vessel to be handed over whatever their nature, the Turkish Government being bound in every case to guarantee the Reparation Commission referred to in paragraph (1) against any ejectment or proceedings upon any ground whatever arising under this head.

ARTICLE 259.

Without prejudice to Article 277, Part IX (Economic Clauses) of the present Treaty, Turkey renounces so far as she is concerned the benefit of any provisions of the Treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest or of the Treaties supplementary thereto.

Turkey undertakes to transfer either to Roumania or to the Principal Allied Powers, as the case may be, all monetary instruments, specie, securities and negotiable instruments or goods which she has received under the aforesaid Treaties.

ARTICLE 260.

The legislative measures required in order to give effect to the provisions of this Part will be enacted by the Turkish Government and by the Powers concerned within a period which must not exceed six months from the signature of the present Treaty.

ANNEX I.

THE OTTOMAN PRE-WAR PUBLIC DEBT. (NOVEMBER 5, 1914.)

£. T. gold.

Loan.	Date of Contract.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Original Nominal Capital.	Capital outstanding on November 5, 1914. (1)	Annuity required for service (including commission).	Period of Amortisation.	Bank of Issue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£. T. gold.	£. T. gold.	£. T. gold.		
Unified debt ...	1903 ...	4	·4644	42,275,772	36,799,840	1,887,375	"	—
Lots turcs ...	1870 ...	"	"	15,632,548	10,666,975	270,000	"	—
Osmanié	18/30 April 1890.	4	1	4,999,500	2,952,400	249,975	1931	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
5 per cent. 1896...	29 Feb./12 Mar. 1893.	5	·50	3,272,720	2,814,020	180,450	1946	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
4 per cent. 1903 Fisheries.	3 Oct. 1888 21 Feb./6 Mar. 1903.	4	·50	2,640,000	2,439,228	119,097	1958	Deutsche Bank.
Bagdad, Series I	20 Feb./5 Mar. 1903.	4	·087538	2,376,000	2,342,252	97,120	2001	Deutsche Bank.
4 per cent. 1904...	4/17 Sept. 1903.	4	·50	2,750,000	2,594,064	124,059	1960	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
4 per cent. 1901-5	21 Nov./4 Dec. 1901; 6/19 Nov. 1903; 25 April/8 May 1905.	4	·50	5,306,664	4,976,422	239,397	1961	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
Tedjhizat-Askerié	4/17 April 1905.	4	·50	2,640,000	2,441,340	119,097	1961	Deutsche Bank.
Bagdad, Series II	20 May/2 June 1908.	4	·087538	4,752,000	4,718,120	200,500	2006	Deutsche Bank.
Bagdad, Series III	20 May/2 June 1908.	4	·087538	5,236,000	5,221,700	220,550	2010	Deutsche Bank.
4 per cent. 1908...	6/19 Sept. 1908.	4	·50	4,711,124	4,538,908	212,000	1965	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
5 per cent. 1914...	13/26 April 1914.	5	·50	22,000,000	22,000,000	1,213,025	"	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
Docks, Arsenals and Naval Construction.	1913 ...	5½	1½	1,485,000	1,485,000	88,550	1943	National Bank of Turkey.
Tombac Priority	26 April/8 May 1893.	4	1	1,000,000	664,510	50,250	1934	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
Forty millions of francs (Oriental Railways).	1/13 March 1894.	4	·35	1,760,000	1,567,192	76,751	1957	Deutsche Bank and its group, including the International Bank.
Customs 1902 ...	17/29 May 1886; 28 Sept./11 Oct. 1902.	4	·50	8,600,020	7,923,234	387,976	1958	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
4 per cent. 1909...	30 Sept./13 Oct. 1909.	4	1	7,000,004	6,550,698	350,864	1950	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
City of Constantinople Municipal 1909.	3/16 Nov. 1909.	5	·50	1,100,000	1,073,490	60,651	1958	National Bank of Turkey.
City of Constantinople Municipal 1913.	1913 ...	5	·50	1,100,000	1,094,500	60,500	"	Banque Périer et Cie.
Hodeïda-Sanaa 1911.	24 Feb./9 Mar. 1911.	4	·098738	1,000,010	1,000,010	40,988	2006	Banque française.

(1) The figures of the capital outstanding on Nov. 5, 1914, will be replaced at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty by the figures of the capital remaining outstanding at that date.

Loan.	Date of Contract.	Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Original Nominal Capital.	Capital outstanding on November 5, 1914.	Annuity required for service.	Period of Amortisation.	Bank of Issue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£. T. gold.	£. T. gold.	£. T. gold.		
Soma - Panderma 1910.	20 Nov./3 Dec. 1910.	4	·16715	1,712,304	1,700,644	71,532	1992	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
4 per cent. Customs 1911.	27 Oct./9 Nov. 1910.	4	1	7,040,000	6,699,880	352,440	1952	Deutsche Bank.
City of Bagdad Municipal.	1912 ...	6	14·285	33,000	26,070	6,000	—	National Bank of Turkey.
Treasury Bonds of the Imperial Ottoman Bank 1912.	1912 ...	6	33·333	2,724,893	1,063,664	1,000,003	1915	Imperial Ottoman Bank.
Treasury Bonds, Périer and Co.	1913 ...	5	·20	4,400,000	(1)4,400,000	1,100,000	1918	Banque Périer et Cie.
Treasury Bonds, 5 per cent. 1911 (purchase of warships).	1911 ...	5	"	1,778,587	1,778,587	125,058	—	National Bank of Turkey.
Advance by the Tobacco Régie	.....	"	"	1,700,000	890,039	110,000	—	—
Plain of Koniah irrigation.	.....	"	"	818,970	818,970	50,006	1932	Deutsche Bank. (Anatolian Railway Co).
TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	161,845,116	143,241,757			

(1) A sum of £ T. 833,147 has been realised upon the security for these Bonds.

NOTE EXPLANATORY OF ANNEX I.

The figures in columns 5, 6 and 7 are £. T. gold.

Turkey now possesses a paper currency in place of a pre-war gold currency. At present rates of exchange the £. T. paper no longer represents the pre-war ratio of the £. T. gold to the currency in which the loans were subscribed, and in which the interest and the amortisation payments have to be paid in Europe according to the contract terms of the loans. (*See* Article 1 of the "Décret-Annexe" of September, 1903, and Loan Contracts, *passim*.)

The definition of £ T. gold in these columns does not signify that the provisions for the coupons and sinking funds are to be made in gold, but that the figure in £. T. has to be calculated according to such rate of exchange as will enable the bondholder to be paid in the currency to which he is entitled.

ANNEX II.

1.

The Commission shall establish its own rules and procedure.

The Chairmanship shall be held annually by the French, British and Italian Delegates in turn.

Each member shall have the right to nominate a deputy to act for him in his absence.

Decisions shall be taken by the vote of the majority. Abstention from voting will be treated as a vote against the proposal under discussion.

The Commission shall appoint such agents and employees as it may deem necessary for its work, with such emoluments and conditions of service as it may think fit.

The costs and expenses of the Commission shall be paid by Turkey, in conformity with the provisions of Article 236 (i.).

The salaries of the members of the Commission, as well as those of its officials, shall be fixed on a reasonable scale by agreement from time to time between the Governments represented on the Commission.

The members of the Commission shall enjoy the same rights and immunities as are enjoyed in Turkey by duly accredited diplomatic agents of friendly Powers.

2.

Turkey undertakes to grant to the members, officials and agents of the Commission full powers to visit and inspect at all reasonable times any place, public works, or under-

takings in Turkey, and to furnish to the said Commission all records, documents and information which it may require.

3.

The Commission shall be entitled to assume, in agreement with the Turkish Government and independently of any default of the latter in fulfilling its obligations, the control, management and collection of all indirect taxes.

4.

No member of the Commission shall be responsible, except to the Government appointing him, for any action or omission in the performance of his duties. No one of the Allied Governments assumes any responsibility in respect of any other Government.

5.

The Commission shall publish annually detailed reports on its work, its methods and its proposals for the financial reorganisation of Turkey, as well as regarding its accounts for the period.

6.

The Commission shall also take over any other duties which may be assigned to it under the present Treaty or with the assent of the Turkish Government.

PART IX.

ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

SECTION I.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

ARTICLE 261.

The capitulatory régime resulting from treaties, conventions or usage shall be re-established in favour of the Allied Powers which directly or indirectly enjoyed the benefit thereof before August 1, 1914, and shall be extended to the Allied Powers which did not enjoy the benefit thereof on that date.

ARTICLE 262.

The Allied Powers who had post-offices in the former Turkish Empire before August 1, 1914, will be entitled to re-establish post-offices in Turkey.

ARTICLE 263.

The Convention of April 25, 1907, so far as it relates to the rate of import duties in Turkey, shall be re-established in force in favour of all the Allied Powers.

Nevertheless the Financial Commission established in accordance with Article 231, Part VIII (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty may at any time authorise a modification of these import duties, or the imposition of consumption duties, provided that any duties so modified or imposed shall be applied equally to goods of whatever ownership or origin.

No modification of existing duties or imposition of new duties authorised by the Financial Commission by virtue of this Article shall take effect until after a period of six months from its notification to all the Allied Powers. During this period the Commission shall consider any observations relative thereto which may be formulated by any Allied Power.

ARTICLE 264.

Subject to any rights and exemptions resulting from concession contracts made before August 1, 1914, the Financial Commission shall be entitled to authorise the application by Turkey, in the conditions of equality laid down in Article 263, to the

persons or property of the nationals of the Allied Powers of any taxes or duties which shall similarly be imposed on Turkish subjects in the interests of the economic stability and good government of Turkey.

The Financial Commission shall also be entitled to authorise the application, in the same interests and in the same conditions, to the nationals of the Allied Powers of any prohibitions on import or export.

No such tax, duty or prohibition shall take effect until after a period of six months from its notification to all the Allied Powers. During this period the Commission shall consider any observations relative thereto that may be formulated by any Allied Power.

ARTICLE 265.

In the case of vessels of the Allied Powers all classes of certificates or documents relating to the vessel which were recognised as valid by Turkey before the war, or which may hereafter be recognised as valid by the principal maritime States, shall be recognised by Turkey as valid and as equivalent to the corresponding certificates issued to Turkish vessels.

A similar recognition shall be accorded to the certificates and documents issued to their vessels by the Governments of new States, whether they have a sea-coast or not, provided that such certificates and documents shall be issued in conformity with the general practice observed in the principal maritime States.

The High Contracting Parties agree to recognise the flag flown by the vessels of an Allied Power or a new State having no sea-coast which are registered at some one specified place situated in its territory; such place shall serve as the port of registry of such vessels.

ARTICLE 266.

Turkey undertakes to adopt all the necessary legislative and administrative measures to protect goods the produce or manufacture of any one of the Allied Powers or new States from all forms of unfair competition in commercial transactions.

Turkey undertakes to prohibit and repress by seizure and by other appropriate remedies the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale in her territory of all goods bearing upon themselves or their usual get-up or wrappings any marks, names, devices or descriptions whatsoever which are calculated to convey directly or indirectly a false indication of the origin, type, nature or special characteristics of such goods.

ARTICLE 267.

Turkey undertakes, on condition that reciprocity is accorded in these matters, to respect any law, or any administrative or judicial decision given in conformity with such law, in force in any Allied State or new State and duly communicated to her by the proper authorities, defining or regulating the right to any regional appellation in respect of wine or spirits produced in the State to which the region belongs, or the conditions under which the use of any such appellation may be permitted; and the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, sale or offering for sale of products or articles bearing regional appellations inconsistent with such law or order shall be prohibited by Turkey and repressed by the measures prescribed in Article 266.

ARTICLE 268.

If the Turkish Government engages in international trade, it shall not in respect thereof have or be deemed to have any rights, privileges or immunities of sovereignty.

SECTION II.

TREATIES.

ARTICLE 269.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty and subject to the provisions thereof the multilateral treaties, conventions and agreements of an economic or technical character enumerated below and in the subsequent Articles shall alone be applied as between Turkey and those of the Allied Powers party thereto:

(1) Conventions of March 14, 1884, of December 1, 1886, and of March 23, 1887, and Final Protocol of July 7, 1887, regarding the protection of submarine cables.

(2) Convention of July 5, 1890, regarding the publication of customs tariffs and the organisation of an International Union for the publication of customs tariffs.

(3) Arrangement of December 9, 1907, regarding the creation of an International Office of Public Hygiene at Paris.

(4) Convention of June 7, 1905, regarding the creation of an International Agricultural Institute at Rome.

(5) Convention of June 27, 1855, relating to the Turkish Loan.

(6) Convention of July 16, 1863, for the redemption of the toll dues on the Scheldt.

(7) Convention of October 29, 1888, regarding the establishment of a definite arrangement guaranteeing the free use of the Suez Canal.

ARTICLE 270.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty, the High Contracting Parties shall apply the conventions and agreements hereinafter mentioned, in so far as concerns them, on condition that the special stipulations contained in this Article are fulfilled by Turkey.

Postal Conventions.

Conventions and Agreements of the Universal Postal Union concluded at Vienna on July 4, 1891.

Conventions and Agreements of the Postal Union signed at Washington on June 15, 1897.

Conventions and Agreements of the Postal Union signed at Rome on May 26, 1906.

Telegraphic Conventions.

International Telegraphic Conventions signed at St. Petersburg on July 10/22 1875.

Regulations and Tariffs drawn up by the International Telegraphic Conference, Lisbon, June 11, 1908.

Turkey undertakes not to refuse her consent to the conclusion by new States of the special arrangements referred to in the Conventions and Agreements relating to the Universal Postal Union and to the International Telegraphic Union, to which the said new States have adhered or may adhere.

ARTICLE 271.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall apply, in so far as concerns them, the International Radio-Telegraphic Convention of July 5, 1912, on condition that Turkey fulfils the provisional regulations which will be indicated to her by the Allied Powers.

If within five years after the coming into force of the present Treaty a new convention regulating international radio-telegraphic communications should have been concluded to take the place of the Convention of July 5, 1912, this new convention shall bind Turkey, even if Turkey should refuse either to take part in drawing up the convention or to subscribe thereto.

This new convention will likewise replace the provisional regulations in force.

ARTICLE 272.

Turkey undertakes:

(1) within a period of twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty to adhere in the prescribed form to the International Convention of Paris of March 20, 1883, for the protection of industrial property, revised at Washington on June 2, 1911, and the International Convention of Berne of September 9, 1886, for the protection of literary and artistic works, revised at Berlin on November 13, 1908, and the Additional Protocol of Berne of March 20, 1914, relating to the protection of literary and artistic works:

(2) within the same period, to recognise and protect by effective legislation, in accordance with the principles of the said Conventions, the industrial, literary and artistic property of nationals of the Allied States or of any new State.

In addition, and independently of the obligations mentioned above, Turkey undertakes to continue to assure such recognition and such protection to all the industrial, literary and artistic property of the nationals of each of the Allied States and of any new State to an extent at least as great as upon August 1, 1914, and upon the same conditions.

ARTICLE 273.

Turkey undertakes to adhere to the conventions and arrangements hereinafter mentioned, or to ratify them :

(1) Convention of October 11, 1909, regarding the international circulation of motor cars.

(2) Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the sealing of railway trucks subject to customs inspection, and Protocol of May 18, 1907.

(3) Convention of December 31, 1913, regarding the unification of commercial statistics.

(4) Convention of September 23, 1910, respecting the unification of certain regulations regarding collisions and salvage at sea.

(5) Convention of December 21, 1904, regarding the exemption of hospital ships from dues and charges in ports.

(6) Conventions of May 18, 1904, and of May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of the White Slave Traffic.

(7) Convention of May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of obscene publications.

(8) Sanitary Conventions of January 30, 1892, April 15, 1893, April 3, 1894, March 19, 1897, and December 3, 1903.

(9) Convention of November 29, 1906, regarding the unification of pharmacopœial formulæ for potent drugs.

(10) Conventions of November 3, 1881, and April 15, 1889, regarding precautionary measures against phylloxera.

(11) Convention of March 19, 1902, regarding the protection of birds useful to agriculture.

ARTICLE 274.

Each of the Allied Powers, being guided by the general principles or special provisions of the present Treaty, shall notify to Turkey the bilateral treaties or conventions which such Allied Power wishes to revive with Turkey.

The notification referred to in this Article shall be made either directly or through the intermediary of another Power. Receipt thereof shall be acknowledged in writing by Turkey. The date of the revival shall be that of the notification.

The Allied Powers undertake among themselves not to revive with Turkey any conventions or treaties which are not in accordance with the terms of the present Treaty.

The notification shall mention any provisions of the said conventions and treaties which, not being in accordance with the terms of the present Treaty, shall not be considered as revived.

In case of any difference of opinion, the League of Nations will be called on to decide.

A period of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty is allowed to the Allied Powers within which to make the notification.

Only those bilateral treaties and conventions which have been the subject of such a notification shall be revived between the Allied Powers and Turkey ; all the others are and shall remain abrogated.

The above regulations apply to all bilateral treaties or conventions existing between all the Allied Powers and Turkey, even if the said Allied Powers have not been in a state of war with Turkey.

The provisions of this Article do not prejudice the stipulations of Article 261.

ARTICLE 275.

Turkey recognises that all the treaties, conventions or agreements which she has concluded with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria or Hungary since August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty are and remain abrogated by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 276.

Turkey undertakes to secure to the Allied Powers, and to the officials and nationals of the said Powers, the enjoyment of all the rights and advantages of any kind which she may have granted to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria or Hungary, or to the officials and nationals of these States by treaties, conventions or arrangements concluded before August 1, 1914, so long as those treaties, conventions or arrangements remain in force.

The Allied Powers reserve the right to accept or not the enjoyment of these rights and advantages.

ARTICLE 277.

Turkey recognises that all treaties, conventions or arrangements which she concluded with Russia, or with any State or Government of which the territory previously formed a part of Russia, before August 1, 1914, or after that date until the coming into force of the present Treaty, or with Roumania after August 15, 1916, until the coming into force of the present Treaty, are and remain abrogated.

ARTICLE 278.

Should an Allied Power, Russia, or a State or Government of which the territory formerly constituted a part of Russia, have been forced since August 1, 1914, by reason of military occupation or by any other means or for any other cause, to grant or to allow to be granted by the act of any public authority, concessions, privileges and favours of any kind to Turkey or to a Turkish national, such concessions, privileges and favours are *ipso facto* annulled by the present Treaty.

No claims or indemnities which may result from this annulment shall be charged against the Allied Powers or the Powers, States, Governments or public authorities which are released from their engagements by this Article.

ARTICLE 279.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty, Turkey undertakes to give the Allied Powers and their nationals the benefit *ipso facto* of the rights and advantages of any kind which she has granted by treaties, conventions or arrangements to non-belligerent States or their nationals since August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty, so long as those treaties, conventions or arrangements remain in force.

ARTICLE 280.

Those of the High Contracting Parties who have not yet signed, or who have signed but not yet ratified, the Opium Convention signed at the Hague on January 23, 1912, agree to bring the said Convention into force, and for this purpose to enact the necessary legislation without delay and in any case within a period of twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Furthermore, they agree that ratification of the present Treaty should in the case of Powers which have not yet ratified the Opium Convention be deemed in all respects equivalent to the ratification of that Convention and to the signature of the Special Protocol which was opened at The Hague in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Third Opium Conference in 1914 for bringing the said Convention into force.

For this purpose the Government of the French Republic will communicate to the Government of the Netherlands a certified copy of the Protocol of the deposit of ratifications of the present Treaty, and will invite the Government of the Netherlands to accept and deposit the said certified copy as it it were a deposit of ratifications of the Opium Convention and a signature of the Additional Protocol of 1914.

SECTION III.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

ARTICLE 281.

Subject to the stipulations of the present Treaty, rights of industrial, literary and artistic property, as such property is defined by the International Conventions of Paris and of Berne mentioned in Article 272, shall be re-established or restored, as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, in the territories of the High Contracting Parties, in favour of the persons entitled to the benefit of them at the moment when the state of war commenced, or their legal representatives. Equally, rights which, except for the war, would have been acquired during the war in consequence of an application made for the protection of industrial property, or the publication of a literary or artistic work, shall be recognised and established in favour of those persons who would have been entitled thereto, from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Nevertheless, all acts done by virtue of the special measures taken during the war under legislative, executive or administrative authority of any Allied Power in regard to the rights of Turkish nationals in industrial, literary or artistic property shall remain in force and shall continue to maintain their full effect.

No claim shall be made or action brought by Turkey or Turkish nationals in respect of the use during the war by the Government of any Allied Power, or by any person acting on behalf or with the assent of such Government, of any rights in industrial, literary or artistic property, nor in respect of the sale, offering for sale or use of any products, articles or apparatus whatsoever to which such rights applied.

Unless the legislation of any one of the Allied Powers in force at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty otherwise directs, sums due or paid in virtue of any act or operation resulting from the execution of the special measures mentioned in the second paragraph of this Article shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to Turkish nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty; and sums produced by any special measures taken by the Turkish Government in respect of rights in industrial, literary or artistic property belonging to the nationals of the Allied Powers shall be considered and treated in the same way as other debts due from Turkish nationals.

Each of the Allied Powers reserves to itself the right to impose such limitations, conditions or restrictions on rights of industrial, literary or artistic property (with the exception of trade marks) acquired before or during the war, or which may be subsequently acquired in accordance with its legislation, by Turkish nationals, whether by granting licences, or by the working, or by preserving control over their exploitation, or in any other way, as may be considered necessary for national defence, or in the public interest, or for assuring the fair treatment by Turkey of the rights of industrial, literary and artistic property held in Turkish territory by its nationals, or for securing the due fulfilment of all the obligations undertaken by Turkey in the present Treaty. As regards rights of industrial, literary and artistic property acquired after the coming into force of the present Treaty, the right so reserved by the Allied Powers shall only be exercised in cases where these limitations, conditions or restrictions may be considered necessary for national defence or in the public interest.

In the event of the application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph by any Allied Power, there shall be paid reasonable indemnities or royalties, which shall be dealt with in the same way as other sums due to Turkish nationals are directed to be dealt with by the present Treaty.

Each of the Allied Powers reserves the right to treat as void and of no effect any transfer in whole or in part of or other dealing with rights of or in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property effected after August 1, 1914, or in the future, which would have the result of defeating the objects of the provisions of this Article.

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to rights in industrial, literary or artistic property which have been dealt with in the liquidation of businesses or companies under war legislation by the Allied Powers, or which may be so dealt with by virtue of Article 289.

ARTICLE 282.

A minimum of one year after the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be accorded to the nationals of the High Contracting Parties, without extension fees or other penalty, in order to enable such persons to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, pay any fees, and generally satisfy any obligation prescribed by the laws or regulations of the respective States relating to the obtaining, preserving or opposing rights to, or in respect of, industrial property either acquired before August 1, 1914, or which, except for the war, might have been acquired since that date as a result of an application made before the war or during its continuance.

All rights in, or in respect of, such property which may have lapsed by reason of any failure to accomplish any act, fulfil any formality, or make any payment shall revive, but subject in the case of patents and designs to the imposition of such conditions as each Allied Power may deem reasonably necessary for the protection of persons who have manufactured or made use of the subject-matter of such property while the rights had lapsed. Further, where rights to patents or designs belonging to Turkish nationals are revived under this Article, they shall be subject in respect of the grant of licences to the same provisions as would have been applicable to them during the war, as well as to all the provisions of the present Treaty.

The period from August 1, 1914, until the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be excluded in considering the time within which a patent should be worked or a trade-mark or design used, and it is further agreed that no patent, registered trade-mark or design in force on August 1, 1914, shall be subject to revocation or cancellation by reason only of the failure to work such patent or use such trade-mark or design for two years after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 283.

No action shall be brought and no claim made by persons residing or carrying on business within the territories of Turkey on the one part and of the Allied Powers on the other, or persons who are nationals of such Powers respectively, or by any one deriving title during the war from such persons, by reason of any action which has taken place within the territory of the other party between the date of the existence of a state of war and that of the coming into force of the present Treaty, which might constitute an infringement of the rights of industrial property or rights of literary and artistic property, either existing at any time during the war or revived under the provisions of Article 282.

Equally, no action for infringement of industrial, literary or artistic property rights by such persons shall at any time be permissible in respect of the sale or offering for sale for a period of one year after the signature of the present Treaty in the territories of the Allied Powers on the one hand, or Turkey on the other, of products or articles manufactured, or of literary or artistic works published, during the period between the existence of a state of war and the signature of the present Treaty, or against those who have acquired and continue to use them. It is understood, nevertheless, that this provision shall not apply when the possessor of the rights was domiciled or had an industrial or commercial establishment in the districts occupied by Turkey during the war.

ARTICLE 284.

Licences in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property concluded before the war between nationals of the Allied Powers or persons residing in their territory or carrying on business therein on the one part, and Turkish nationals on the other part, shall be considered as cancelled as from the date of the existence of a state of war between Turkey and the Allied Power. But in any case the former beneficiary of a contract of this kind shall have the right, within a period of six months after the coming into force of the present Treaty, to demand from the proprietor of the rights the grant of a new licence, the conditions of which, in default of agreement between the parties, shall be fixed by the duly qualified tribunal in the country under whose legislation the rights had been acquired, except in the case of licences held in respect of rights acquired under Turkish law. In such cases the conditions shall be fixed by the Arbitral Commission referred to in Article 287. The tribunal or the Commission may, if necessary, fix also the amount which it may deem just should be paid by reason of the use of the rights during the war.

No licence in respect of industrial, literary or artistic property granted under the special war legislation of any Allied Power shall be affected by the continued existence of any licence entered into before the war, but shall remain valid and of full effect, and a licence so granted to the former beneficiary of a licence entered into before the war shall be considered as substituted for such licence.

Where sums have been paid during the war by virtue of a licence or agreement concluded before the war in respect of rights of industrial property or for the reproduction or the representation of literary, dramatic or artistic works, these sums shall be dealt with in the same manner as other debts or credits of Turkish nationals as provided by the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 285.

The inhabitants of territories detached from Turkey under the present Treaty shall, notwithstanding this transfer and the change of nationality consequent thereon, continue to enjoy in Turkey all the rights in industrial, literary and artistic property to which they were entitled under Turkish legislation at the time of the transfer.

Rights of industrial, literary and artistic property which are in force in the territories detached from Turkey under the present Treaty at the moment of the transfer, or which will be re-established or restored in accordance with the provisions of Article 281, shall be recognised by the State to which the said territory is transferred, and shall remain in force in that territory for the same period of time given them under the Turkish law.

ARTICLE 286.

A special convention shall determine all questions relative to the records, registers and copies in connection with the protection of industrial, literary or artistic property, and fix their eventual transmission or communication by the Turkish offices to the offices of the States in favour of which territory is detached from Turkey.

SECTION IV.

PROPERTY, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS.

ARTICLE 287.

The property, rights and interests situated in territory which was under Turkish sovereignty on August 1, 1914, and belonging to nationals of Allied Powers who were not during the war Turkish nationals, or of companies controlled by them, shall be immediately restored to their owners free of all taxes levied by or under the authority of the Turkish Government or authorities, except such as would have been leviable in accordance with the capitulations. Where property has been confiscated during the war or sequestrated in such a way that its owners enjoyed no benefit therefrom, it shall be restored free of all taxes whatever.

The Turkish Government shall take such steps as may be within its power to restore the owner to the possession of his property free from all encumbrances or burdens with which it may have been charged without his assent. It shall indemnify all third parties injured by the restitution.

If the restitution provided for in this Article cannot be effected, or if the property, rights or interests have been damaged or injured, whether they have been seized or not, the owner shall be entitled to compensation. Claims made in this respect by the nationals of Allied Powers or by companies controlled by them shall be investigated and the total of the compensation shall be determined by an Arbitral Commission to be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations. This compensation shall be borne by the Turkish Government and may be charged upon the property of Turkish nationals within the territory or under the control of the claimant's State. So far as it is not met from this source it shall be satisfied out of the annuity referred to in Article 236(ii), Part VIII. (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

The above provision shall not impose any obligation on the Turkish Government to pay compensation for damage to property, rights and interests effected since October 30, 1918, in territory in the effective occupation of the Allied Powers and detached from Turkey by the present Treaty. Compensation for any actual damage to such property, rights and interests inflicted by the occupying authorities since the above date shall be a charge on the Allied authorities responsible.

ARTICLE 288.

The property, rights and interests in Turkey of former Turkish nationals who acquire *ipso facto* the nationality of an Allied Power or of a new State in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty, or any further Treaty regulating the disposal of territories detached from Turkey, shall be restored to them in their actual condition.

ARTICLE 289.

Subject to any contrary stipulations which may be provided in the present Treaty, the Allied Powers reserve the right to retain and liquidate all property, rights and interests of Turkish nationals, or companies controlled by them, within their territories, colonies, possessions and protectorates, excluding any territory under Turkish sovereignty on October 17, 1912.

The liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the Allied Power concerned, and the Turkish owner shall not be able to dispose of such property, rights, or interests, or to subject them to any charge, without the consent of that Power.

ARTICLE 290.

Turkish nationals who acquire *ipso facto* the nationality of an Allied Power or of a new State in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty, or any further Treaty regulating the disposal of territories detached from Turkey, will not be considered as Turkish nationals within the meaning of the fifth paragraph of Article 281, Articles 282, 284, the third paragraph of Article 287, Articles 289, 291, 292, 293, 301, 302, and 308.

ARTICLE 291.

All property, rights and interests of Turkish nationals within the territory of any Allied Power, excluding any territory under Turkish sovereignty on October 17, 1912, and the net proceeds of their sale, liquidation or other dealing therewith may be charged

by that Allied Power with payment of amounts due in respect of claims by the nationals of that Allied Power under Article 287 or in respect of debts owing to them by Turkish nationals.

The proceeds of the liquidation of such property, rights and interests not used as provided in Article 289 and the first paragraph of this Article shall be paid to the Financial Commission, to be employed in accordance with the provisions of Article 236 (ii), Part VIII (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 292.

The Turkish Government undertakes to compensate its nationals in respect of the sale or retention of their property, rights or interests in Allied countries.

ARTICLE 293.

The Governments of an Allied Power or new State exercising authority in territory detached from Turkey in accordance with the present Treaty or any other Treaty concluded since October 17, 1912, may liquidate the property, rights and interests of Turkish companies or companies controlled by Turkish nationals in such territory; the proceeds of the liquidation shall be paid direct to the company.

This Article shall not apply to companies in which Allied nationals, including those of the territories placed under mandate, had on August 1, 1914, a preponderant interest.

The provisions of the first paragraph of this Article relating to the payment of the proceeds of liquidation do not apply in the case of railway undertakings where the owner is a Turkish company in which the majority of the capital or the control is held by German, Austrian, Hungarian or Bulgarian nationals either directly or through their interests in a company controlled by them, or was so held on August 1, 1914. In such case the proceeds of the liquidation shall be paid to the Financial Commission.

ARTICLE 294.

The Turkish Government shall, on the demand of the Principal Allied Powers, take over the undertaking, property, rights and interests of any Turkish company holding a railway concession in Turkish territory as it results from the present Treaty, and shall transfer in accordance with the advice of the Financial Commission the said undertaking, property, rights and interests, together with any interest which it may hold in the line or in the undertaking, at a price to be fixed by an arbitrator nominated by the Council of the League of Nations. The amount of this price shall be paid to the Financial Commission and shall be distributed by it, together with any amount received in accordance with Article 293, among the persons directly or indirectly interested in the company, the proportion attributable to the interests of nationals of Germany, Austria, Hungary or Bulgaria being paid to the Reparation Commission established under the Treaties of Peace with Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria respectively; the proportion of the price attributable to the Turkish Government shall be retained by the Financial Commission for the purposes referred to in Article 236, Part VIII (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 295.

Until the expiration of a period of six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the Turkish Government will effectively prohibit all dealings with the property, rights and interests within its territory which belong, at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, to Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or their nationals, except in so far as may be necessary for the carrying into effect of the provisions of Article 260 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany or any corresponding provisions in the Treaties of Peace with Austria, Hungary or Bulgaria.

Subject to any special stipulations in the present Treaty affecting property of the said States, the Turkish Government will proceed to liquidate any of the property, rights or interests above referred to which may be notified to it within the said period of six months by the Principal Allied Powers. The said liquidation shall be effected under the direction of the said Powers and in the manner indicated by them. The prohibition of dealings with such property shall be maintained until the liquidation is completed.

The proceeds of liquidation shall be paid direct to the owners, except where the property so liquidated belongs to the German, Austrian, Hungarian or Bulgarian States, in which event the proceeds shall be handed over to the Reparation Commission established under the Treaty of Peace with the State to which the property belonged.

ARTICLE 296

The Governments exercising authority in territory detached from Turkey in accordance with the present Treaty may liquidate any property, rights and interests within such territory which belong at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty to Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or their nationals, unless they have been dealt with under the provisions of Article 260 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany or any corresponding provisions in the Treaties of Peace with Austria, Hungary or Bulgaria.

The proceeds of liquidation shall be disposed of in the manner provided in Article 295.

ARTICLE 297.

If on the application of the owner the Arbitral Commission provided for in Article 287 is satisfied that the conditions of sale of any property liquidated in virtue of Articles 293, 295 or 296, or measures taken outside its general legislation by the Government exercising authority in the territory in which the property was situated, were unfairly prejudicial to the price obtained, the Commission shall have discretion to award to the owner equitable compensation to be paid by that Government.

ARTICLE 298.

The validity of vesting orders and of orders for the winding-up of businesses or companies and of any other orders, directions, decisions or instructions of any court or any department of the Government of any of the Allied Powers made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights and interests in their territories is confirmed.

The interests of all persons shall be regarded as having been effectively dealt with by any order, direction, decision or instruction dealing with such property in which they may be interested, whether or not such interests are specifically mentioned in the order, direction, decision or instruction.

No question shall be raised as to the regularity of a transfer of any property, rights or interests dealt with in pursuance of any such order, direction, decision or instruction.

Every action taken with regard to any property, business or company in the territories of the Allied Powers, whether as regards its investigation, sequestration, compulsory administration, use, requisition, supervision or winding-up, the sale or management of property, rights or interests, the collection or discharge of debts, the payment of costs, charges or expenses, or any other matter whatsoever in pursuance of orders, directions, decisions or instructions of any court or of any department of the Government of any of the Allied Powers, made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights or interests, is confirmed.

ARTICLE 299.

The validity of any measures taken between October 30, 1918, and the coming into force of the present Treaty by or under the authority of one or more of the Allied Powers in regard to the property, rights and interests in Turkish territory of Germany, Austria, Hungary or Bulgaria or their nationals is confirmed. Any balance remaining under the control of the Allied Powers as the result of such measures shall be disposed of in the manner provided in the last paragraph of Article 295.

ARTICLE 300.

No claim or action shall be made or brought against any Allied Power or against any person acting on behalf of or under the direction of any legal authority or department of the Government of such a Power by Turkey or by or on behalf of any person wherever resident who on August 1, 1914, was a Turkish national, or who became such after that date, in respect of any act or omission with regard to the property, rights or interests of Turkish nationals during the war or in preparation for the war.

Similarly, no claim or action shall be made or brought against any person in respect of any act or omission under or in accordance with the exceptional war measures, laws or regulations of any Allied Power.

ARTICLE 301.

The Turkish Government, if required, will, within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, deliver to each Allied Power any securities, certificates, deeds or documents of title held by its nationals and relating to property, rights or interests

which are subject to liquidation in accordance with the provisions of the present Treaty, including any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or other obligations of any company incorporated in accordance with the laws of that Power.

The Turkish Government will, at any time on demand of any Allied Power concerned, furnish such information as may be required with regard to such property, rights and interests, or with regard to any transactions concerning such property, rights or interests since July 1, 1914.

ARTICLE 302.

Debts, other than the Ottoman Public Debt provided for in Article 236 and Annex I, Part VIII (Financial Clauses) of the present Treaty, between the Turkish Government or its nationals resident in Turkish territory on the coming into force of the present Treaty (with the exception of Turkish companies controlled by Allied groups or nationals) on the one hand, and the Governments of the Allied Powers or their nationals who were not on August 1, 1914, Turkish nationals or (except in the case of foreign officials in the Turkish service, in regard to their salaries, pensions or official remuneration) resident or carrying on business in Turkish territory, on the other hand, which were payable before the war, or became payable during the war and arose out of transactions or contracts of which the total or partial execution was suspended on account of the war, shall be paid or credited in the currency of such one of the Allied Powers, their colonies or protectorates, or the British Dominions or India, as may be concerned. If a debt was payable in some other currency the conversion shall be effected at the pre-war rate of exchange.

For the purpose of this provision the pre-war rate of exchange shall be defined as the average cable transfer rate prevailing in the Allied country concerned during the month immediately preceding the outbreak of war between the said country and Turkey.

If a contract provides for a fixed rate of exchange governing the conversion of the currency in which the debt is stated into the currency of the Allied Power concerned, then the above provisions concerning the rate of exchange shall not apply.

The proceeds of liquidation of enemy property, rights and interests and the cash assets of enemies, referred to in this Section, shall also be accounted for in the currency and at the rate of exchange provided for above.

The provisions of this Article regarding the rate of exchange shall not affect debts due to or from persons resident in territories detached from Turkey in accordance with the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 303.

The provisions of Articles 287 to 302 apply to industrial, literary and artistic property which has been or may be dealt with in the liquidation of property, rights, interests, companies or businesses under war legislation by the Allied Powers, or in accordance with the stipulations of the present Treaty.

SECTION V.

CONTRACTS, PRESCRIPTIONS, JUDGMENTS.

ARTICLE 304.

Subject to the exceptions and special rules with regard to particular contracts or classes of contracts contained in the Annex hereto, any contract concluded between enemies will be maintained or dissolved according to the law of the Allied Power of which the party who was not a Turkish subject on August 1, 1914, is a national, and on the conditions prescribed by that law.

ARTICLE 305.

All periods of prescription or limitation of right of action, whether they began to run before or after the outbreak of war, shall be treated in the territory of the High Contracting Parties, so far as regards relations between enemies, as having been suspended from October 29, 1914, till the coming into force of the present Treaty. They shall begin to run again at earliest three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty. This provision shall apply to the period prescribed for the presentation of interest or dividend coupons or for the presentation for repayment of securities drawn for repayment or repayable on any other ground.

Having regard to the provisions of the law of Japan, neither the present Article nor Article 304 nor the Annex hereto shall apply to contracts made between Japanese nationals and Turkish nationals.

ARTICLE 306.

As between enemies no negotiable instrument made before the war shall be deemed to have become invalid by reason only of failure within the required time to present the instrument for acceptance or payment, or to give notice of non-acceptance or non-payment to drawers or endorsers, or to protest the instrument, nor by reason of failure to complete any formality during the war.

Where the period within which a negotiable instrument should have been presented for acceptance or for payment, or within which notice of non-acceptance or non-payment should have been given to the drawer or endorser, or within which the instrument should have been protested, has elapsed during the war, and the party who should have presented or protested the instrument or have given notice of non-acceptance or non-payment has failed to do so during the war, a period of not less than three months from the coming into force of the present Treaty shall be allowed within which presentation, notice of non-acceptance or non-payment or protest may be made.

ARTICLE 307.

Judgments given or measures of execution ordered during the war by any Turkish judicial or administrative authority against or prejudicially affecting the interests of a person who was at the time a national of an Allied Power or against or affecting the interests of a company in which such an Allied national was interested shall be subject to revision, on the application of that national, by the Arbitral Commission provided for in Article 287. Where such a course is equitable and possible the parties shall be replaced in the situation which they occupied before the judgment was given or the measure of execution ordered by the Turkish authority. Where that is not possible, the national of an Allied Power who has suffered prejudice by the judgment or measure of execution shall be entitled to recover such compensation as the Arbitral Commission may consider equitable, such compensation to be paid by the Turkish Government.

Where a contract has been dissolved by reason either of failure on the part of either party to carry out its provisions or of the exercise of a right stipulated in the contract itself the party prejudiced may apply to the Arbitral Commission. This Commission may grant compensation to the prejudiced party, or may order the restoration of any rights in Turkey which have been prejudiced by the dissolution wherever, having regard to the circumstances of the case, such restoration is equitable and possible.

Turkey shall compensate any third party who may be prejudiced by any restitution or restoration effected in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE 308.

All questions relating to contracts concluded before the coming into force of the present Treaty between persons who were or have become nationals of the Allied Powers or of the new States whose territory is detached from Turkey and Turkish nationals shall be decided by the national Courts or the consular Courts of the Allied Power or new State of which one of the parties to the contract is a national, to the exclusion of the Turkish Courts.

ARTICLE 309.

Judgments given by the national or consular Courts of an Allied Power or new State whose territory is detached from Turkey, or orders made by the Arbitral Commission provided for in Article 287, in all cases which, under the present Treaty, they are competent to decide, shall be recognised in Turkey as final, and shall be enforced without it being necessary to have them declared executory.

ANNEX.

I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1.

Within the meaning of Articles 304 to 306 and of the provisions of this Annex, the parties to a contract shall be regarded as enemies when trading between them became imposible in fact, or was prohibited by or otherwise became unlawful under laws, orders or regulations to which one of those parties was subject. They shall be deemed to have become enemies from the date when such trading became impossible in fact or was prohibited or otherwise became unlawful.

2.

The following classes of contracts remain in force subject to the application of domestic laws, orders or regulations made during the war by the Allied Powers and subject to the terms of the contracts :

(*a*) Contracts having for their object the transfer of estates or of real or personal property, where the property therein had passed or the object had been delivered before the parties became enemies ;

(*b*) Leases and agreements for leases of land and houses ;

(*c*) Contracts of mortgage, pledge, or lien ;

(*d*) Contracts between individuals or companies and the State, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions, and concessions granted by the State, provinces, municipalities, or other similar juridical persons charged with administrative functions, subject however to any special provisions relating to concessions laid down in the present Treaty.

When the execution of the contracts thus kept alive would, owing to the alteration of economic conditions, cause one of the parties substantial prejudice, the Arbitral Commission provided for in Article 287 shall be empowered, on the request of the prejudiced party, to grant to him equitable compensation by way of reparation.

II.—Provisions relating to certain Classes of Contracts.

Stock Exchange and Commercial Exchange Contracts.

3.

(*a*) Rules made during the war by any recognised Exchange or Commercial Association providing for the closure of contracts entered into before the war by an enemy are confirmed by the High Contracting Parties, as also any action taken thereunder, provided :

(i) that the contract was expressed to be made subject to the rules of the Exchange or Association in question ;

(ii) that the rules applied to all persons concerned ;

(iii) that the conditions attaching to the closure were fair and reasonable.

(*b*) The closure of contracts relating to cotton "futures" which were closed as on July 31, 1914, under the decision of the Liverpool Cotton Association, is also confirmed.

Security.

4.

The sale of a security held for an unpaid debt owing by an enemy shall be deemed to have been valid irrespective of notice to the owner if the creditor acted in good faith and with reasonable care and prudence, and no claim by the debtor on the ground of such sale shall be admitted.

Negotiable Instruments.

5.

If a person has either before or during the war become liable upon a negotiable instrument in accordance with an undertaking given to him by a person who has subsequently become an enemy, the latter shall remain liable to indemnify the former in respect of his liability, notwithstanding the outbreak of war.

III.—Contracts of Insurance.

6.

The provisions of the following paragraphs shall apply only to insurance and reinsurance contracts between Turkish nationals and nationals of the Allied Powers in the case of which trading with Turkey has been prohibited. These provisions shall not apply to contracts between Turkish nationals and companies or individuals, even if nationals

of the Allied Powers, established in territory detached from Turkey under the present Treaty.

In cases where the provisions of the following paragraphs do not apply, contracts of insurance and reinsurance shall be subject to the provisions of Article 304.

Fire Insurance.

7.

Contracts for the insurance of property against fire entered into by a person interested in such property with another person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the outbreak of war, or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy, or on account of the failure during the war and for a period of three months thereafter to perform his obligations under the contract, but they shall be dissolved at the date when the annual premium becomes payable for the first time after the expiration of a period of three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

A settlement shall be effected of unpaid premiums which became due during the war, or of claims for losses which occurred during the war.

8.

Where by administrative or legislative action an insurance against fire effected before the war has been transferred during the war from the original to another insurer, the transfer will be recognised and the liabitity of the original insurer will be deemed to have ceased as from the date of the transfer. The original insurer will, however, be entitled to receive on demand full information as to the terms of the transfer, and if it should appear that these terms were not equitable, they shall be amended so far as may be necessary to render them equitable.

Furthermore, the insured shall, subject to the concurrence of the original insurer, be entitled to retransfer the contract to the original insurer as from the date of the demand.

Life Insurance.

9.

Contracts of life insurance entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy shall not be deemed to have been dissolved by the outbreak of war or by the fact of the person becoming an enemy.

Any sum which during the war became due upon a contract deemed not to have been dissolved under the preceding provision shall be recoverable after the war with the addition of interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the date of its becoming due up to the day of payment.

Where the contract has lapsed during the war owing to non-payment of premiums, or has become void from breach of the conditions of the contract, the assured or his representatives or the persons entitled shall have the right at any time within twelve months of the coming into force of the present Treaty to claim from the insurer the surrender value of the policy at the date of its lapse or avoidance.

10.

Where contracts of life insurance have been entered into by a local branch of an insurance company established in a country which subsequently became an enemy country, the contract shall, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary in the contract itself, be governed by the local law, but the insurer shall be entitled to demand from the insured or his representatives the refund of sums paid or claims made or enforced under measures taken during the war, if the making or enforcement of such claims was not in accordance with the terms of the contract itself or was not consistent with the laws or treaties existing at the time when it was entered into.

11.

In any case where by the law applicable to the contract the insurer remains bound by the contract, notwithstanding the non-payment of premiums, until notice is given to the insured of the termination of the contract, he shall be entitled where the giving of such notice was prevented by the war to recover the unpaid premiums with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the insured.

12.

Insurance contracts shall be considered as contracts of life assurance for the purpose of paragraphs 9 to 11 when they depend on the probabilities of human life combined with the rate of interest for the calculation of the reciprocal engagements between the two parties.

Marine Insurance.

13.

Contracts of marine insurance, including time policies and voyage policies, entered into between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, shall be deemed to have been dissolved on his becoming an enemy, except in cases where the risk undertaken in the contract had attached before he became an enemy.

Where the risk had not attached, money paid by way of premium or otherwise shall be recoverable from the insurer.

Where the risk had attached effect shall be given to the contract, notwithstanding the party becoming an enemy, and sums due under the contract either by way of premiums or in respect of losses shall be recoverable after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

In the event of any agreement being come to for the payment of interest on sums due before the war to or by the nationals of States which have been at war and recovered after the war, such interest shall in the case of losses recoverable under contracts of marine insurance run from the expiration of a period of one year from the date of the loss.

14.

No contract of marine insurance with an insured person who subsequently became an enemy shall be deemed to cover losses due to belligerent action by the Power of which the insurer was a national or by the allies of such Power.

15.

Where it is shown that a person who had before the war entered into a contract of marine insurance with an insurer who subsequently became an enemy entered after the outbreak of war into a new contract covering the same risk with an insurer who was not an enemy, the new contract shall be deemed to be substituted for the original contract as from the date when it was entered into, and the premiums payable shall be adjusted on the basis of the original insurer having remained liable on the contract only up till the time when the new contract was entered into.

Other Insurances.

16.

Contracts of insurance entered into before the war between an insurer and a person who subsequently became an enemy, other than contracts dealt with in paragraphs 7 to 15, shall be treated in all respects on the same footing as contracts of fire insurance between the same persons would be dealt with under the said paragraphs.

Reinsurance.

17.

All treaties of reinsurance with a person who became an enemy shall be regarded as having been abrogated by the person becoming an enemy, but without prejudice in the case of life or marine risks which had attached before the war to the right to recover payment after the war for sums due in respect of such risks.

Nevertheless, if, owing to invasion, it has been impossible for the reinsured to find another reinsurer, the treaty shall remain in force until three months after the coming into force of the present Treaty.

When a reinsurance treaty becomes void under this paragraph there shall be an adjustment of accounts between the parties in respect both of premiums paid and payable and of liabilities for losses in respect of life or marine risk which had attached before the war. In the case of risks other than those mentioned in paragraphs 9 to 15, the adjustment of accounts shall be made as at the date of the parties becoming enemies, without regard to claims for losses which may have occurred since that date.

18.

The provisions of paragraph 17 will extend equally to reinsurances existing at the date of the parties becoming enemies of particular risks undertaken by the insurer in a contract of insurance against any risk other than life or marine risks.

19.

Reinsurance of life risks effected by particular contracts and not under any general treaty remain in force.

20.

In case of a reinsurance effected before the war of a contract of marine insurance, the cession of a risk which had been ceded to the reinsurer shall, if it had attached before the outbreak of war, remain valid and effect be given to the contract, notwithstanding the outbreak of war ; sums due under the contract of reinsurance in respect either of premiums or of losses shall be recoverable after the war.

21.

The provisions of paragraphs 14 and 15 and the last part of paragraph 13 shall apply to contracts for the reinsurance of marine risks.

SECTION VI.

COMPANIES AND CONCESSIONS.

ARTICLE 310.

In application of the provisions of Article 287, Allied nationals and companies controlled by Allied groups or nationals holding concessions granted before October 29, 1914, by the Turkish Government or by any Turkish local authority in territory remaining Turkish under the present Treaty, or holding concessions which may be assigned to them by the Financial Commission in virtue of Article 294, shall be replaced by such Government or authorities in complete possession of the rights resulting from the original concession contract and any subsequent agreements prior to October 29, 1914. The Turkish Government undertakes to adapt such contracts or agreements to the new economic conditions, and to extend them for a period equal to the interval between October 29, 1914, and the coming into force of the present Treaty. In cases of dispute with the Turkish Government the matter shall be submitted to the Arbitral Commission referred to in Article 287.

All legislative or other provisions, all concessions and all agreements subsequent to October 29, 1914, and prejudicial to the rights referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be declared null and void by the Turkish Government.

The concessionnaires referred to in this Article may, if the Financial Commission approves, abandon the whole or part of the compensation accorded to them by the Arbitral Commission under the conditions laid down in Article 287 for damage or loss suffered during the war, in exchange for contractual compensation.

ARTICLE 311.

In territories detached from Turkey to be placed under the authority or tutelage of one of the Principal Allied Powers, Allied nationals and companies controlled by Allied groups or nationals holding concessions granted before October 29, 1914, by the Turkish Government or by any Turkish local authority shall continue in complete enjoyment of their duly acquired rights, and the Power concerned shall maintain the guarantees granted or shall assign equivalent ones.

Nevertheless, any such Power, if it considers that the maintenance of any of these concessions would be contrary to the public interest, shall be entitled, within a period of six months from the date on which the territory is placed under its authority or tutelage, to buy out such concession or to propose modifications therein ; in that event it shall be bound to pay to the concessionnaire equitable compensation in accordance with the following provisions.

If the parties cannot agree on the amount of such compensation, it will be determined by Arbitral Tribunals composed of three members, one designated by the State of which the concessionnaire or the holders of the majority of the capital in the case of a company is or are nationals, one by the Government exercising authority in the territory in question, and the third designated, failing agreement between the parties, by the Council of the League of Nations.

The Tribunal shall take into account, from both the legal and equitable standpoints, all relevant matters, on the basis of the maintenance of the contract adapted as indicated in the following paragraph.

The holder of a concession which is maintained in force shall have the right, within a period of six months after the expiration of the period specified in the second paragraph of this Article, to demand the adaptation of his contract to the new economic conditions, and in the absence of agreement direct with the Government concerned the decision shall be referred to the Arbitral Commission provided for above.

ARTICLE 312.

In all territories detached from Turkey, either as a result of the Balkan Wars in 1913, or under the present Treaty, other than those referred to in Article 311, the State which definitively acquires the territory shall *ipso facto* succeed to the duties and charges of Turkey towards concessionnaires and holders of contracts, referred to in the first paragraph of Article 311, and shall maintain the guarantees granted or assign equivalent ones.

This succession shall take effect, in the case of each acquiring State, as from the coming into force of the Treaty under which the cession was effected. Such State shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the concessions may be worked and the carrying out of the contracts proceeded with without interruption.

Nevertheless, as from the coming into force of the present Treaty, negotiations may be entered into between the acquiring States and the holders of contracts or concessions, with a view to a mutual agreement for bringing such concessions and contracts into conformity with the legislation of such States and the new economic conditions. Should agreement not have been reached within six months, the State or the holders of the concessions or contracts may submit the dispute to an Arbitral Tribunal constituted as provided in Article 311.

ARTICLE 313.

The application of Articles 311 and 312 shall not give rise to any award of compensation in respect of the right to issue paper money.

ARTICLE 314.

The Allied Powers shall not be bound to recognise in territory detached from Turkey the validity of the grant of any concession granted by the Turkish Government or by Turkish local authorities after October 29, 1914, nor the validity of the transfer of any concession effected after that date. Any such concessions and transfers may be declared null and void, and their cancellation shall give rise to no compensation.

ARTICLE 315.

All concessions or rights in concessions granted by the Turkish Government since October 30, 1918, and all such concessions or rights granted since August 1, 1914, in favour of German, Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian or Turkish nationals or companies controlled by them, until the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, are hereby annulled.

ARTICLE 316.

(*a*) Any company incorporated in accordance with Turkish law and operating in Turkey which is now or shall hereafter be controlled by Allied nationals shall have the right, within five years from the coming into force of the present Treaty, to transfer its property, rights and interests to another company incorporated in accordance with the law of one of the Allied Powers whose nationals control it ; and the company to which the property, rights and interests are transferred shall continue to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the other company enjoyed under the laws of Turkey and the terms of the present Treaty, subject to meeting obligations previously incurred.

The Turkish Government undertakes to modify its legislation so as to allow companies of Allied nationality to hold concessions or contracts in Turkey.

(*b*) Any company incorporated in accordance with Turkish law and operating in territory detached from Turkey, which is now or hereafter shall be controlled by Allied nationals, shall, in the same way and within the same period, have the right to transfer its property, rights and interests to another company incorporated in accordance with the law either of the State exercising authority in the territory in question or of one of the Allied Powers whose nationals control it. The company to which the property, rights and interests are transferred shall continue to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the other company enjoyed, including those conferred on it by the present Treaty.

(*c*) In Turkey companies of Allied nationality to which the property, rights and interests of Turkish companies shall have been transferred in virtue of paragraph (*a*) of this Article, and, in territories detached from Turkey, companies of Turkish nationality controlled by Allied groups or nationals and companies of nationality other than that of the State exercising authority in the territory in question to which the property, rights and interests of Turkish companies shall have been transferred in virtue of paragraph (*b*) of this Article, shall not be subjected to legislative or other provisions or to taxes, imposts or charges more onerous than those applied in Turkey to similar companies possessing Turkish nationality, and in territory detached from Turkey to those possessing the nationality of the State exercising authority therein.

(*d*) The companies to which the property, rights and interests of Turkish companies are transferred in virtue of paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of this Article shall not be subjected to any special tax on account of this transfer.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL PROVISION.

ARTICLE 317.

The term "nationals of the Allied Powers," wherever used in this Part or in Part VIII (Financial Clauses), covers :

(1) all nationals, including companies and associations, of an Allied Power or of a State or territory under the protectorate of an Allied Power ;

(2) the protected persons of the Allied Powers whose certificate of protection was granted before August 1, 1914 ;

(3) Turkish financial, industrial and commercial companies controlled by Allied groups or nationals, or in which such groups or nationals possessed the preponderant interest on August 1, 1914 ;

(4) religious or charitable institutions and scholastic establishments in which nationals or protected persons of the Allied Powers are interested.

The Allied Powers will communicate to the Financial Commission, within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the list of companies, institutions and establishments in which they consider that their nationals possess a preponderant interest or are interested.

PART X.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

ARTICLE 318.

The aircraft of the Allied Powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in the territory and territorial waters of Turkey, and shall enjoy the same privileges as Turkish aircraft, particularly in case of distress by land or sea.

ARTICLE 319.

The aircraft of the Allied Powers shall, while in transit to any foreign country whatever, enjoy the right of flying over the territory and territorial waters of Turkey

without landing, subject always to any regulations which may be made by Turkey with the assent of the Principal Allied Powers, and which shall be applicable equally to the aircraft of Turkey and to those of the Allied countries.

ARTICLE 320.

All aerodromes in Turkey open to national public traffic shall be open for the aircraft of the Allied Powers, and in any such aerodrome such aircraft shall be treated on a footing of equality with Turkish aircraft as regards charges of every description, including charges for landing and accommodation.

In addition to the above-mentioned aerodromes, Turkey undertakes to establish aerodromes in such localities as may be designated by the Allied Powers within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty. The provisions of this Article will apply to such aerodromes.

The Allied Powers reserve the right, in the event of the provisions of this Article not being carried out, to take all necessary measures to permit of international aerial navigation over the territory and territorial waters of Turkey.

ARTICLE 321.

Subject to the present provisions, the rights of passage, transit and landing provided for in Articles 318, 319 and 320 are subject to the observance of such regulations as Turkey may consider it necessary to enact, but such regulations must be approved by the Principal Allied Powers and shall be applied without distinction to Turkish aircraft and to those of the Allied countries.

ARTICLE 322.

Certificates of nationality, air-worthiness or competency and licences, issued or recognised as valid by any of the Allied Powers, shall be recognised in Turkey as valid and as equivalent to the certificates and licences issued by Turkey.

ARTICLE 323.

As regards internal commercial air traffic the aircraft of the Allied Powers shall enjoy in Turkey most-favoured-nation treatment.

ARTICLE 324.

The benefit of the provisions of Articles 318 and 319 shall not, without the consent of the Allied Powers, be extended by Turkey to States which fought on her side in the war of 1914–1919 so long as such States have not become Members of the League of Nations or been admitted to adhere to the Convention concluded at Paris on October 13, 1919, relating to Aerial Navigation.

ARTICLE 325.

No concession or rights in a concession relating to civil aerial navigation shall be granted by Turkey, without the consent of the Allied Powers, to nationals of States which fought on her side in the war of 1914–1919 so long as such States have not become Members of the League of Nations or been admitted to adhere to the Convention concluded at Paris on October 13, 1919, relating to Aerial Navigation.

ARTICLE 326.

Turkey undertakes to enforce the necessary measures to ensure that all Turkish aircraft flying over her territory shall comply with the rules as to lights and signals, rules of the air and rules for air traffic on and in the neighbourhood of aerodromes, which have been laid down in the Convention concluded at Paris on October 13, 1919, relating to Aerial Navigation.

ARTICLE 327.

The obligations imposed by the provisions of this Part shall remain in force until Turkey shall have been admitted into the League of Nations or shall have been authorised, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention relating to Aerial Navigation concluded at Paris on October 13, 1919, to adhere to that Convention.

PART XI.

PORTS, WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 328.

Turkey undertakes to grant freedom of transit through her territories on the routes most convenient for international transit, either by rail, navigable waterway or canal, to persons, goods, vessels, carriages, waggons and mails coming from or going to the territories of any of the Allied Powers, whether contiguous or not; for this purpose the crossing of territorial waters shall be allowed. Such persons, goods, vessels, carriages, waggons and mails shall not be subjected to any transit duty or to any undue delays or restrictions, and shall be entitled in Turkey to national treatment as regards charges, facilities and all other matters.

Goods in transit shall be exempt from all customs or other similar duties.

All charges imposed on transport in transit shall be reasonable having regard to the conditions of the traffic. No charge, facility or restriction shall depend directly or indirectly on the ownership or the nationality of the ship or other means of transport on which any part of the through journey has been, or is to be, accomplished.

ARTICLE 329.

Turkey undertakes neither to impose nor to maintain any control over transmigration traffic through her territories beyond measures necessary to ensure that passengers are *bonâ fide* in transit; nor to allow any shipping company or any other private body, corporation or person interested in the traffic to take any part whatever in, or to exercise any direct or indirect influence over, any administrative service that may be necessary for this purpose.

ARTICLE 330.

Turkey undertakes to make no discrimination or preference, direct or indirect, in the duties, charges and prohibitions relating to importations into or exportations from her territories, or, subject to any special provisions in the present Treaty, in the charges and conditions of transport of goods or persons entering or leaving her territories, based on the frontier crossed, or on the kind, ownership or flag of the means of transport (including aircraft) employed, or on the original or immediate place of departure of the vessel, waggon or aircraft or other means of transport employed, or its ultimate or intermediate destination, or on the route of or places of trans-shipment on the journey, or on whether any port through which the goods are imported or exported is a Turkish port or a port belonging to any foreign country, or on whether the goods are imported or exported by sea, by land or by air.

Turkey particulary undertakes not to establish against the ports and vessels of any of the Allied Powers any surtax or any direct or indirect bounty for export or import by Turkish ports or vessels, or by those of another Power, for example, by means of combined tariffs. She further undertakes that persons or goods passing through a port or using a vessel of any of the Allied Powers shall not be subjected to any formality or delay whatever to which such persons or goods would not be subjected if they passed through a Turkish port or a port of any other Power, or used a Turkish vessel or a vessel of any other Power.

ARTICLE 331.

All necessary administrative and technical measures shall be taken to expedite, as much as possible, the transmission of goods across the Turkish frontiers and to ensure their forwarding and transport from such frontiers irrespective of whether such goods are coming from or going to the territories of the Allied Powers or are in transit from or to those territories, under the same material conditions in such matters as rapidity of carriage and care *en route* as are enjoyed by other goods of the same kind carried on Turkish territory under similar conditions of transport.

In particular, the transport of perishable goods shall be promptly and regularly carried out, and the customs formalities shall be effected in such a way as to allow the goods to be carried straight through by trains which make connection.

ARTICLE 332.

The seaports of the Allied Powers are entitled to all favours and to all reduced tariffs granted on Turkish railways or navigable waterways for the benefit of Turkish ports (without prejudice to the rights of concessionaires) or of any port of another Power.

ARTICLE 333.

Subject to the rights of concessionaires, Turkey may not refuse to participate in the tariffs or combinations of tariffs intended to secure for ports of any of the Allied Powers advantages similar to those granted by Turkey to her own ports or the ports of any other Power.

SECTION II.

NAVIGATION.

CHAPTER I.

Freedom of Navigation.

ARTICLE 334.

The nationals of any of the Allied Powers as well as their vessels and property shall enjoy in all Turkish ports and on the inland navigation routes of Turkey at least the same treatment in all respects as Turkish nationals, vessels and property.

In particular, the vessels of any one of the Allied Powers shall be entitled to transport goods of any description and passengers to or from any ports or places in Turkish territory to which Turkish vessels may have access, under conditions which shall not be more onerous than those applied in the case of national vessels ; they shall be treated on a footing of equality with national vessels as regards port and harbour facilities and charges of every description, including facilities for stationing, loading and unloading, tonnage duties and charges, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine and all analogous duties and charges of whatsoever nature levied in the name of or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind.

In the event of Turkey granting a preferential régime to any of the Allied Powers or to any other foreign Power, this régime shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to all the Allied Powers.

There shall be no restrictions on the movement of persons or vessels other than those arising from prescriptions concerning customs, police, public health, emigration, and immigration and those relating to the import and export of prohibited goods. Such regulations must be reasonable and uniform and must not impede traffic unnecessarily.

CHAPTER II.

Ports of International Concern.

ARTICLE 335.

The following Eastern ports are declared ports of international concern and placed under the régime defined in the following Articles of this section ;

Constantinople, from St. Stefano to Dolma Bagtchi ;
Haidar Pasha ;
Smyrna ;
Alexandretta ;
Haifa ;
Basra ;
Trebizond (in the conditions laid down in Article 352) ;
Batum (subject to conditions to be subsequently fixed).

Free zones shall be provided in these ports.

Subject to any provisions to the contrary in the present Treaty, the régime laid down for the above ports shall not prejudice the territorial sovereignty.

(1) *Navigation.*

ARTICLE 336.

In the ports declared of international concern the nationals, goods and flags of all States Members of the League of Nations shall enjoy complete freedom in the use of the port. In this connection and in all respects they shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality, particularly as regards all port and quay facilities and charges, including facilities for berthing, loading and discharging, tonnage dues and charges, quay, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine and all similar dues and charges of whatsoever nature, levied in the name of or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of every kind, no distinction being made between the nationals, goods and flags of the different States and those of the State under whose sovereignty or authority the port is placed.

There shall be no restrictions on the movement of persons or vessels other than those arising from regulations concerning customs, police, public health, emigration and immigration and those relating to the import and export of prohibited goods. Such regulations must be reasonable and uniform and must not impede traffic unnecessarily.

(2) *Dues and Charges.*

ARTICLE 337.

All dues and charges for the use of the port or of its approaches, or for the use of facilities provided in the port, shall be levied under the conditions of equality prescribed in Article 336, and shall be reasonable both as regards their amount and their application, having regard to the expenses incurred by the port authority in the administration, upkeep and improvement of the port and of the approaches thereto, or in the interests of navigation.

Subject to the provisions of Article 54, Part III (Political Clauses) of the present Treaty all dues and charges other than those provided for in the present Article or in Articles 388, 342, or 343 are forbidden.

ARTICLE 338.

All customs, local octroi or consumption dues, duly authorized, levied on goods imported or exported through a port subject to the international régime shall be the same, whether the flag of the vessel which effected or is to effect the transport be the flag of the State exercising sovereignty or authority over the port or any other flag. In the absence of special circumstances justifying an exception on account of economic needs, such dues must be fixed on the same basis and at the same tariffs as similar duties levied on the other customs frontiers of the State concerned. All facilities which may be accorded by such State over other land or water routes or at other ports for the import or export of goods shall be equally granted to imports and exports through the port subject to the international régime.

(3) *Works.*

ARTICLE 339.

In the absence of any special arrangement relative to the execution of works for maintaining and improving the port, it shall be the duty of the State under whose sovereignty or authority the port is placed to take suitable measures to remove any obstacle or danger to navigation and to secure facilities for the movements of ships in the port.

ARTICLE 340.

The State under whose sovereignty or authority the port is placed must not undertake any works liable to prejudice the facilities for the use of the port or of its approaches.

(4) *Free Zones.*

ARTICLE 341.

The facilities granted in a free zone for the erection or use of warehouses and for packing and unpacking goods shall be in accordance with trade requirements for the time being. All goods allowed to be consumed in the free zone shall be exempt from customs, excise and all other duties of any description whatsoever, apart from the statistical duty provided for in Article 342. Unless otherwise provided in the present Treaty, it shall be

within the discretion of the State under whose sovereignty or authority the port is placed to permit or to prohibit manufacture within the free zone. There shall be no discrimination in regard to any of the provisions of this Article either between persons belonging to different nationalities or between goods of different origin or destination.

ARTICLE 342.

No duties or charges, other than those provided for in Article 336, shall be levied on goods arriving in the free zone or departing therefrom, from whatever foreign country they come or for whatever foreign country they are destined, other than a statistical duty which shall not exceed 1 per mille *ad valorem*. The proceeds of this statistical duty shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of the service dealing with the statistics relating to the traffic of the free zone.

ARTICLE 343.

Subject to the provisions of Article 344, the duties referred to in Article 338 may be levied under the conditions laid down in that Article on goods coming from or going to the free zone on their importation into the territory of the State under whose sovereignty or authority the port is placed or on their exportation from such territory respectively.

ARTICLE 344.

Persons, goods, postal services, ships, vessels, carriages, waggons and other means of transport coming from or going to the free zone, and crossing the territory of the State under whose sovereignty or authority the port is placed, shall be deemed to be in transit across that State if they are going to or coming from the territory of any other State whatsoever.

(5) *Disputes.*

ARTICLE 345.

Subject to the provisions contained in Article 61, Part III (Political Clauses), differences which may arise between interested States with regard to the interpretation or to the application of the dispositions contained in Articles 335 to 344, as well as, in general, any differences between interested States with regard to the use of the ports, shall be settled in accordance with the conditions laid down by the League of Nations.

Differences with regard to the execution of works liable to prejudice the facilities for the use of the port or of its approaches shall be dealt with by an accelerated procedure, and may be the object of an expression of opinion, or of a provisional decision which may prescribe the suspension or the immediate suppression of the said works, without prejudice to the ultimate opinion or decision in the case.

CHAPTER III.

Clauses relating to the Maritsa and the Danube.

ARTICLE 346.

On a request being made by one of the riparian States to the Council of the League of Nations, the Maritsa shall be declared an international river, and shall be subject to the régime of international rivers laid down in Articles 332 to 338 of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Germany on June 28, 1919.

ARTICLE 347.

On a request being made to the Council of the League of Nations by any riparian State, the Maritsa shall be placed under the administration of an International Commission, which shall comprise one representative of each riparian State and one representative of Great Britain, one of France and one of Italy.

ARTICLE 348.

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 133, Part III (Political Clauses), Turkey hereby recognizes and accepts all the dispositions relating to the Danube inserted in the Treaties of Peace concluded with Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria, and the régime for that river resulting therefrom.

Chapter IV.

Clauses giving to certain States the use of certain Ports.

Article 349.

In order to ensure to Turkey free access to the Mediterranean and Ægean Seas, freedom of transit is accorded to Turkey over the territories and in the ports detached from Turkey.

Freedom of transit is the freedom defined in Article 328, until such time as a General Convention on the subject shall have been concluded, whereupon the dispositions of the new Convention shall be substituted therefor.

Special conventions between the States or Administrations concerned will lay down, as regards Turkey with the assent of the Financial Commission, the conditions of the exercise of the right accorded above, and will settle in particular the method of using the ports and the free zones existing in them, the establishment of international (joint) services and tariffs, including through tickets and waybills, and the application of the Convention of Berne of October 14, 1890, and its supplementary provisions, until its replacement by a new Convention.

Freedom of transit will extend to postal, telegraphic and telephonic services.

Article 350.

In the port of Smyrna Turkey will be accorded a lease in perpetuity, subject to determination by the League of Nations, of an area which shall be placed under the general régime of free zones laid down in Articles 341 to 344, and shall be used for the direct transit of goods coming from or going to that State.

The delimitation of the area referred to in the preceding paragraph, its connection with existing railways, its equipment and exploitation, and in general all the conditions of its utilisation, including the amount of the rental, shall be decided by a Commission consisting of one delegate of Turkey, one delegate of Greeee, and one delegate appointed by the League of Nations. These conditions shall be susceptible of revision every ten years in the same manner.

Article 351.

Free access to the Black Sea by the port of Batum is accorded to Georgia, Azerbaijan and Persia, as well as to Armenia. This right of access will be exercised in the conditions laid down in Article 349.

Article 352.

Subject to the decision provided for in Article 89, Part III (Political Clauses), free access to the Black Sea by the port of Trebizond is accorded to Armenia. This right of access will be exercised in the conditions laid down in Article 349.

In that event Armenia will be accorded a lease in perpetuity, subject to determination by the League of Nations, of an area in the said port which shall be placed under the general régime of free zones laid down in Articles 341 to 344, and shall be used for the direct transit of goods coming from or going to that State.

The delimitation of the area referred to in the preceding paragraph, its connection with existing railways, its equipment and exploitation, and in general all the conditions of its utilisation, including the amount of the rental, shall be decided by a Commission consisting of one delegate of Armenia, one delegate of Turkey, and one delegate appointed by the League of Nations. These conditions shall be susceptible of revision every ten years in the same manner.

SECTION III.

RAILWAYS.

Chapter I.

Clauses relating to International Transport.

Article 353.

Subject to the rights of concessionaire companies, goods coming from the territories of the Allied Powers and going to Turkey and *vice versa*, or in transit through Turkey from or to the territories of the Allied Powers, shall enjoy on the Turkish railways as regards charges to be collected (rebates and drawbacks being taken into account),

facilities and all other matters, the most favourable treatment applied to goods of the same kind carried on any Turkish lines, either in internal traffic or for export, import or in transit, under similar conditions of transport, for example as regards length of route.

International tariffs established in accordance with the rates referred to in the preceding paragraph and involving through way-bills shall be established when one of the Allied Powers shall require it from Turkey.

ARTICLE 354.

From the coming into force of the present Treaty Turkey agrees, under the reserves indicated in the second paragraph of this Article, to subscribe to the conventions and arrangements signed at Berne on October 14, 1890, September 20. 1893, July 16, 1895, June 16, 1898, and September 19, 1906, regarding the transportation of goods by rail.

If within five years from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty a new convention for the transportation of passengers, luggage and goods by rail shall have been concluded to replace the Berne Convention of October 14, 1890, and the subsequent additions referred to above, this new convention and the supplementary provisions for international transport by rail which may be based on it shall bind Turkey, even if she shall have refused to take part in the preparation of the convention or to subscribe to it. Until a new convention shall have been concluded, Turkey shall conform to the provisions of the Berne Convention and the subsequent additions referred to above, and to the current supplementary provisions.

ARTICLE 355.

Subject to the rights of concessionaire companies, Turkey shall be bound to co-operate in the establishment of through-ticket services (for passengers and their luggage) which shall be required by any of the Allied Powers to ensure their communication by rail with each other and with all other countries by transit across the territories of Turkey ; in particular Turkey shall, for this purpose, accept trains and carriages coming from the territories of the Allied Powers and shall forward them with a speed at least equal to that of her best long-distance trains on the same lines. The rates applicable to such through services shall not in any case be higher than the rates collected on Turkish internal services for the same distance, under the same conditions of speed and comfort.

The tariffs applicable under the same conditions of speed and comfort to the transportation of emigrants going to or coming from ports of the Allied Powers and using the Turkish railways shall not be at a higher kilometric rate than the most favourable tariffs (drawbacks and rebates being taken into account) enjoyed on the said railways by emigrants going to or coming from any other ports.

ARTICLE 356.

Turkey shall not apply specially to such through services, or to the transportation of emigrants going to or coming from the ports of the Allied Powers, any technical, fiscal or administrative measures, such as measures of customs examination, general police, sanitary police, and control, the result of which would be to impede or delay such services.

ARTICLE 357.

In case of transport partly by rail and partly by internal navigation, with or without through way-bill, the preceding Articles shall apply to the part of the journey performed by rail.

CHAPTER II.

Rolling-Stock.

ARTICLE 358.

Turkey undertakes that Turkish waggons used for international traffic shall be fitted with apparatus allowing :

(1) of their inclusion in goods trains on the lines of such of the Allied Powers as are parties to the Berne Convention of May 15, 1886, as modified on May 18, 1907, without hampering the action of the continuous brake which may be adopted in such countries within ten years of the coming into force of the present Treaty and

(2) of the acceptance of wagons of such countries in all goods trains on the Turkish lines.

The rolling-stock of the Allied Powers shall enjoy on the Turkish lines the same treatment as Turkish rolling-stock as regards movement, upkeep and repair.

CHAPTER III.

Transfers of Railway Lines.

ARTICLE 359.

Subject to any special provisions concerning the transfer of ports and railways, whether owned by the Turkish Government or private companies, situated in the territories detached from Turkey under the present Treaty, and to the financial conditions relating to the concessionaires and the pensioning of the personnel, the transfer of railways will take place under the following conditions:

(1) The works and installations of all the railroads shall be left complete and in as good condition as possible.

(2) When a railway system possessing its own rolling-stock is situated in its entirety in transferred territory, such stock shall be left complete with the railway, in accordance with the last inventory before October 30, 1918, and in a normal state of upkeep, Turkey being responsible for any losses due to causes within her control.

(3) As regards lines, the administration of which will in virtue of the present Treaty be divided, the distribution of the rolling-stock shall be made by agreement between the administrations taking over the several parts thereof. This agreement shall have regard to the amount of the material registered on those lines in the last inventory before October 30, 1918, the length of track (sidings included) and the nature and amount of the traffic. Failing agreement the points in dispute shall be settled by an arbitrator designated by the League of Nations who shall also if necessary specify the locomotives, carriages and wagons to be left on each section, the conditions of their acceptance, and such provisional arrangements as he may judge necessary to ensure for a limited period the current maintenance in existing workshops of the transferred stock.

(4) Stocks of stores, fittings and plant shall be left under the same conditions as the rolling-stock.

ARTICLE 360.

The Turkish Government abandons whatever rights it possesses over the Hedjaz railway, and accepts such arrangements as shall be made for its working, and for the distribution of the property belonging to or used in connection with the railway, by the Governments concerned. In any such arrangements the special position of the railway from the religious point of view shall be fully recognised and safeguarded.

CHAPTER IV.

Working Agreements.

ARTICLE 361.

When as a result of the fixing of new frontiers a railway connection between two parts of the same country crosses another country, or a branch line from one country has its terminus in another, the conditions of working, if not specifically provided for in the present Treaty, shall be laid down in a convention between the railway administrations concerned. If the administrations cannot come to an agreement as to the terms of such convention, the points of difference shall be decided by an arbitrator appointed as provided in Article 359.

The establishment of all new frontier stations between Turkey and the contiguous Allied States or new States, as well as the working of the lines between those stations, shall be settled by agreements similarly concluded.

ARTICLE 362.

A standing conference of technical representatives nominated by the Governments concerned shall be constituted with powers to agree upon the necessary joint arrangements for through traffic working, wagon exchange, through rates and tariffs and other similar matters affecting railways situated on territory forming part of the Turkish Empire on August 1, 1914.

SECTION IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER I.

Hydraulic system.

ARTICLE 363.

In default of any provision to the contrary, when as the result of the fixing of a new frontier the hydraulic system (canalisation, inundation, irrigation, drainage or similar matters) in a State is dependent on works executed within the territory of another State, or when use is made on the territory of a State, in virtue of pre-war usage, of water or hydraulic power the source of which is on the territory of another State, an agreement shall be made between the States concerned to safeguard the interests and rights acquired by each of them.

Failing an agreement, the matter shall be regulated by an arbitrator appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

CHAPTER II.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

ARTICLE 364.

Turkey undertakes on the request of any of the Allied Powers to grant facilities for the erection and maintenance of trunk telegraph and telephone lines across her territories.

Such facilities shall comprise the grant to any telegraph or telephone company nominated by any of the Allied Powers of the right :

(*a*) to erect a new line of poles and wires along any line of railway or other route in Turkish territory ;

(*b*) to have access at all times to such poles and wires or wires placed by agreement on existing poles, and to take such steps as may be necessary to maintain them in good working order ;

(*c*) to utilise the services of their own staff for the purpose of working such wires.

All questions relating to the establishment of such lines, especially as regards compensation to private individuals, shall be settled in the same conditions as are applied to telegraph or telephone lines established by the Turkish Government itself.

ARTICLE 365.

Notwithstanding any contrary stipulations in existing treaties, Turkey undertakes to grant freedom of transit for telegraphic correspondence and telephonic communications coming from or going to any one of the Allied Powers, whether contiguous with her or not, over such lines as may be most suitable for international transit and in accordance with the tariffs in force. This correspondence and these communications shall be subjected to no unnecessary delay or restriction ; they shall enjoy in Turkey national treatment in regard to every kind of facility, and especially in regard to rapidity of transmission. No payment, facility or restriction shall depend directly or indirectly on the nationality of the transmitter or the addressee.

Where in consequence of the provisions of the present Treaty lines previously entirely on Turkish territory traverse the territory of more than one State, pending the revision of telegraph rates by a new international telegraphic convention, the through charges shall not be higher than they would have been if the whole of the territory traversed had remained under Turkish sovereignty, and the apportionment of the through charges between the States traversed shall be dealt with by agreement between the administrations concerned.

CHAPTER III.

Submarine Cables.

ARTICLE 366.

Turkey agrees to transfer the landing rights at Constantinople for the Constantinople-Constanza cable to any administration or company which may be designated by the Allied Powers.

ARTICLE 367.

Turkey renounces on her own behalf and on behalf of her nationals in favour of the Principal Allied Powers all rights, titles or privileges of whatever nature over the whole or part of the Jeddah-Suakin and Cyprus-Latakia submarine cables.

If the cables or portions thereof transferred under the preceding paragraph are privately owned, the value, calculated on the basis of the original cost less a suitable allowance for depreciation, shall be credited to Turkey.

CHAPTER IV.

Executory Provisions.

ARTICLE 368.

Turkey shall carry out the instructions given her, in regard to transport, by an authorised body acting on behalf of the Allied Powers:

(1) for the carriage of troops under the provisions of the present Treaty, and of material, ammunition and supplies for army use;

(2) as a temporary measure, for the transportation of supplies for certain regions, as well as for the restoration, as rapidly as possible, of the normal conditions of transport, and for the organisation of postal and telegraphic services.

SECTION V.

DISPUTES AND REVISION OF PERMANENT CLAUSES.

ARTICLE 369.

Unless otherwise specifically provided for in the present Treaty, disputes which may arise between interested Powers with regard to the interpretation and application of this Part of the present Treaty shall be settled as provided by the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 370.

At any time the League of Nations may recommend the revision of such of these Articles as relate to a permanent administrative régime.

ARTICLE 371.

The stipulations of Articles 328 to 334, 353 and 355 to 357 shall be subject to revision by the Council of the League of Nations at any time after three years from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Subject to the provisions of Article 373 no Allied Power can claim the benefit of any of the stipulations of the Articles enumerated above on behalf of any portion of its territories in which reciprocity is not accorded in respect of such stipulations.

SECTION VI.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 372.

Without prejudice to the special obligations imposed on her by the present Treaty for the benefit of the Allied Powers, Turkey undertakes to adhere to any General Conventions regarding the international régime of transit, waterways, ports or railways which may be concluded, with the approval of the League of the Nations, within five years of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 373.

Unless otherwise expressly provided in the present Treaty, nothing in this Part shall prejudice more extensive rights conferred on the nationals of the Allied Powers by the Capitulations or by any arrangements which may be substituted therefor.

PART XII.

LABOUR.

SECTION I.

ORGANISATION OF LABOUR.

Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice ;

And whereas conditions of labour exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled ; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required : as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labour supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures ;

Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labour is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries ;

The High Contracting Parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following:

CHAPTER I.

Organisation.

ARTICLE 374.

A permanent organisation is hereby established for the promotion of the objects set forth in the Preamble.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be the original Members of this organisation, and hereafter membership of the League of Nations shall carry with it membership of the said organisation.

ARTICLE 375.

The permanent organisation shall consist of :

(1) a General Conference of Representatives of the Members, and

(2) an International Labour Office controlled by the Governing Body described in Article 380.

ARTICLE 376.

The meetings of the General Conference of Representatives of the Members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year. It shall be composed of four Representatives of each of the Members, of whom two shall be Government Delegates and the two others shall be Delegates representing respectively the employers and the workpeople of each of the Members.

Each Delegate may be accompanied by advisers, who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting. When questions specially affecting women are to be considered by the Conference, one at least of the advisers should be a woman.

The Members undertake to nominate non-Government Delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organisations, if such organisations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries.

Advisers shall not speak except on a request made by the Delegate whom they accompany and by the special authorisation of the President of the Conference, and may not vote,

A Delegate may by notice in writing addressed to the President appoint one of his advisers to act as his deputy, and the adviser, while so acting, shall be allowed to speak and vote.

The names of the Delegates and their advisers will be communicated to the International Labour Office by the Government of each of the Members.

The credentials of Delegates and their advisers shall be subject to scrutiny by the Conference, which may, by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, refuse to admit any Delegate or adviser whom it deems not to have been nominated in accordance with this Article.

ARTICLE 377.

Every Delegate shall be entitled to vote individually on all matters which are taken into consideration by the Conference.

If one of the Members fails to nominate one of the non-Government Delegates whom it is entitled to nominate, the other non-Government Delegate shall be allowed to sit and speak at the Conference, but not to vote.

If in accordance with Article 376 the Conference refuses admission to a Delegate of one of the Members, the provisions of the present Article shall apply as if that Delegate had not been nominated.

ARTICLE 378.

The meetings of the Conference shall be held at the seat of the League of Nations, or at such other place as may be decided by the Conference at a previous meeting by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present.

ARTICLE 379.

The International Labour Office shall be established at the seat of the League of Nations as part of the organisation of the League.

ARTICLE 380.

The International Labour Office shall be under the control of a Governing Body consisting of twenty-four persons, appointed in accordance with the following provisions :

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall be constituted as follows :—

Twelve persons representing the Governments.

Six persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the employers.

Six persons elected by the Delegates to the Conference representing the workers.

Of the twelve persons representing the Governments eight shall be nominated by the Members which are of the chief industrial importance, and four shall be nominated by the Members selected for the purpose by the Government Delegates to the Conference, excluding the Delegates of the eight Members mentioned above.

Any question as to which are the Members of the chief industrial importance shall be decided by the Council of the League of Nations.

The period of office of the Members of the Governing Body will be three years. The method of filling vacancies and other similar questions may be determined by the Governing Body subject to the approval of the Conference.

The Governing Body shall, from time to time, elect one of its members to act as its Chairman, shall regulate its own procedure and shall fix its own times of meeting. A special meeting shall be held if a written request to that effect is made by at least ten members of the Governing Body.

ARTICLE 381.

There shall be a Director of the International Labour Office, who shall be appointed by the Governing Body, and, subject to the instructions of the Governing Body, shall be responsible for the efficient conduct of the International Labour Office and for such other duties as may be assigned to him.

The Director or his deputy shall attend all meetings of the Governing Body.

ARTICLE 382.

The staff of the International Labour Office shall be appointed by the Director, who shall, so far as is possible with due regard to the efficiency of the work of the Office, select persons of different nationalities. A certain number of these persons shall be women.

ARTICLE 383.

The functions of the International Labour Office shall include the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour, and particularly the examination of subjects which it is proposed to bring before the Conference with a view to the conclusion of international conventions, and the conduct of such special investigations as may be ordered by the Conference.

It will prepare the agenda for the meetings of the Conference.

It will carry out the duties required of it by the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty in connection with international disputes.

It will edit and publish in French and English, and in such other languages as the Governing Body may think desirable, a periodical paper dealing with problems of industry and employment of international interest.

Generally, in addition to the functions set out in this Article, it shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned to it by the Conference.

ARTICLE 384.

The Government Departments of any of the Members which deal with questions of industry and employment may communicate directly with the Director through the Representative of their Government on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, or failing any such Representative, through such other qualified official as the Government may nominate for the purpose.

ARTICLE 385.

The International Labour Office shall be entitled to the assistance of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in any matter in which it can be given.

ARTICLE 386.

Each of the Members will pay the travelling and subsistence expenses of its Delegates and their advisers and of its Representatives attending the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body, as the case may be.

All the other expenses of the International Labour Office and of the meetings of the Conference or Governing Body shall be paid to the Director by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations out of the general funds of the League.

The Director shall be responsible to the Secretary-General of the League for the proper expenditure of all moneys paid to him in pursuance of this Article.

CHAPTER II.

Procedure.

ARTICLE 387.

The agenda for all meetings of the Conference will be settled by the Governing Body, who shall consider any suggestion as to the agenda that may be made by the Government of any of the Members or by any representative organisation recognised for the purpose of Article 376.

ARTICLE 388.

The Director shall act as the Secretary of the Conference, and shall transmit the agenda so as to reach the Members four months before the meeting of the Conference, and, through them, the non-Government Delegates when appointed.

ARTICLE 389.

Any of the Governments of the Members may formally object to the inclusion of any item or items in the agenda. The grounds for such objection shall be set forth in a reasoned statement addressed to the Director, who shall circulate it to all the Members of the Permanent Organisation.

Items to which such objection has been made shall not, however, be excluded from the agenda, if at the Conference a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present is in favour of considering them.

If the Conference decides (otherwise than under the preceding paragraph) by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present that any subject shall be considered by the Conference, that subject shall be included in the agenda for the following meeting.

ARTICLE 390.

The Conference shall regulate its own procedure, shall elect its own President, and may appoint committees to consider and report on any matter.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Part of the present Treaty, all matters shall be decided by a simple majority of the votes cast by the Delegates present.

The voting is void unless the total number of votes cast is equal to half the number of the Delegates attending the Conference.

ARTICLE 391.

The Conference may add to any committees which it appoints technical experts, who shall be assessors without power to vote.

ARTICLE 392.

When the Conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item in the agenda, it will rest with the Conference to determine whether these proposals should take the form: (*a*) of a recommendation to be submitted to the Members for consideration with a view to effect being given to it by national legislation or otherwise, or (*b*) of a draft international convention for ratification by the Members.

In either case a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of the recommendation or draft convention, as the case may be, by the Conference.

In framing any recommendation or draft convention of general application the Conference shall have due regard to those countries in which climatic conditions, the imperfect development of industrial organisation or other special circumstances make the industrial conditions substantially different and shall suggest the modifications, if any, which it considers may be required to meet the case of such countries.

A copy of the recommendation or draft convention shall be authenticated by the signature of the President of the Conference and of the Director and shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will communicate a certified copy of the recommendation or draft convention to each of the Members.

Each of the Members undertakes that it will, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within the period of one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the session of the Conference, bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In the case of a recommendation, the Members will inform the Secretary-General of the action taken.

In the case of a draft convention, the Member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the Secretary-General and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the Member.

In the case of a federal State, the power of which to enter into conventions on labour matters is subject to limitations, it shall be in the discretion of that Government to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only, and the provisions of this Article with respect to recommendations shall apply in such case.

The above Article shall be interpreted in accordance with the following principle:

In no case shall any Member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the Conference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.

ARTICLE 393.

Any convention so ratified shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, but shall only be binding upon the Members which ratify it.

ARTICLE 394.

If any convention coming before the Conference for final consideration fails to secure the support of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present, it shall nevertheless be within the right of any of the Members of the Permanent Organisation to agree to such convention among themselves.

Any convention so agreed to shall be communicated by the Governments concerned to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall register it.

ARTICLE 395.

Each of the Members agrees to make an annual report to the International Labour Office on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party. These reports shall be made in such form and shall contain such particulars as the Governing Body may request. The Director shall lay a summary of these reports before the next meeting of the Conference.

ARTICLE 396.

In the event of any representation being made to the International Labour Office by an industrial association of employers or of workers that any of the Members has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party, the Governing Body may communicate this representation to the Government against which it is made and may invite that Government to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit.

ARTICLE 397.

If no statement is received within a reasonable time from the Government in question, or if the statement when received is not deemed to be satisfactory by the Governing Body, the latter shall have the right to publish the representation and the statement, if any, made in reply to it.

ARTICLE 398.

Any of the Members shall have the right to file a complaint with the International Labour Office if it is not satisfied that any other Member is securing the effective observance of any convention which both have ratified in accordance with the foregoing Articles.

The Governing Body may, if it thinks fit, before referring such a complaint to a Commission of Enquiry, as hereinafter provided for, communicate with the Government in question in the manner described in Article 396..

If the Governing Body does not think it necessary to communicate the complaint to the Government in question, or if, when they have made such communication, no statement in reply has been received within a reasonable time which the Governing Body considers to be satisfactory, the Governing Body may apply for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry to consider the complaint and to report thereon.

The Governing Body may adopt the same procedure either of its own motion or on receipt of a complaint from a Delegate to the Conference.

When any matter arising out of Articles 397 or 398 is being considered by the Governing Body, the Government in question shall, if not already represented thereon, be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the Governing Body while the matter is under consideration. Adequate notice of the date on which the matter will be considered shall be given to the Government in question.

ARTICLE 399.

The Commission of Enquiry shall be constituted in accordance with the following provisions :

Each of the Members agrees to nominate within six months of the date on which the present Treaty comes into force three persons of industrial experience, of whom one shall be a representative of employers, one a representative of workers, and one a person of

independent standing, who shall together form a panel from which the Members of the Commission of Enquiry shall be drawn.

The qualifications of the persons so nominated shall be subject to scrutiny by the Governing Body, which may by two-thirds of the votes cast by the representatives present refuse to accept the nomination of any person whose qualifications do not in its opinion comply with the requirements of the present Article.

Upon the application of the Governing Body, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall nominate three persons, one from each section of this panel, to constitute the Commission of Enquiry, and shall designate one of them as the President of the Commission. None of these three persons shall be a person nominated to the panel by any Member directly concerned in the complaint.

ARTICLE 400.

The Members agree that, in the event of the reference of a complaint to a Commission of Enquiry under Article 398, they will each, whether directly concerned in the complaint or not, place at the disposal of the Commission all the information in their possession which bears upon the subject-matter of the complaint.

ARTICLE 401.

When the Commission of Enquiry has fully considered the complaint, it shall prepare a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to determining the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper as to the steps which should be taken to meet the complaint and the time within which they should be taken.

It shall also indicate in this report the measures, if any, of an economic character against a defaulting Government which it considers to be appropriate, and which it considers other Governments would be justified in adopting.

ARTICLE 402.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall communicate the report of the Commission of Enquiry to each of the Governments concerned in the complaint, and shall cause it to be published.

Each of these Governments shall within one month inform the Secretary-General of the League of Nations whether or not it accepts the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission ; and if not, whether it proposes to refer the complaint to the Permanent Court of International Justice of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 403.

In the event of any Member failing to take the action required by Article 392, with regard to a recommendation or draft Convention, any other Member shall be entitled to refer the matter to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

ARTICLE 404.

The decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice in regard to a complaint or matter which has been referred to it in pursuance of Article 402 or Article 403 shall be final.

ARTICLE 405.

The Permanent Court of International Justice may affirm, vary or reverse any of the findings or recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry, if any, and shall in its decision indicate the measures, if any, of an economic character which it considers to be appropriate, and which other Governments would be justified in adopting against a defaulting Government.

ARTICLE 406.

In the event of any Member failing to carry out within the time specified the recommendations, if any, contained in the report of the Commission of Enquiry, or in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, any other Member may take against that Member the measures of an economic character indicated in the report of the Commission or in the decision of the Court as appropriate to the case.

ARTICLE 407.

The defaulting Government may at any time inform the Governing Body that it has taken the steps necessary to comply with the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry or with those in the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice, as the case may be, and may request it to apply to the Secretary-General of the League to constitute a Commission of Enquiry to verify its contention. In this case the provisions of Articles 399, 400, 401, 402, 404 and 405 shall apply, and if the report of the Commission of Enquiry or the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice is in favour of the defaulting Government, the other Governments shall forthwith discontinue the measures of an economic character that they have taken against the defaulting Government.

CHAPTER III.

General.

ARTICLE 408.

The Members engage to apply conventions which they have ratified in accordance with the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty to their colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing :

(1) Except where owing to the local conditions the convention is inapplicable, or

(2) Subject to such modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions.

And each of the Members shall notify to the International Labour Office the action taken in respect of each of its colonies, protectorates and possessions which are not fully self-governing.

ARTICLE 409.

Amendments to this Part of the present Treaty which are adopted by the Conference by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast by the Delegates present shall take effect when ratified by the States whose representatives compose the Council of the League of Nations and by three-fourths of the Members.

ARTICLE 410.

Any question or dispute relating to the interpretation of this Part of the present Treaty or of any subsequent convention concluded by the Members in pursuance of the provisions of this Part of the present Treaty shall be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

CHAPTER IV.

Transitory Provisions laid down in the Treaty of Peace concluded with Germany on June 28, 1919.

ARTICLE 411.

The first meeting of the Conference shall take place in October, 1919. The place and agenda for this meeting shall be as specified in the Annex hereto.

Arrangements for the convening and the organisation of the first meeting of the Conference will be made by the Government designated for the purpose in the said Annex. That Government shall be assisted in the preparation of the documents for submission to the Conference by an International Committee constituted as provided in the said Annex.

The expenses of the first meeting and of all subsequent meetings held before the League of Nations has been able to establish a general fund, other than the expenses of Delegates and their advisers, will be borne by the Members in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE 412.

Until the League of Nations has been constituted all communications which under the provisions of the foregoing Articles should be addressed to the Secretary-General of the League will be preserved by the Director of the International Labour Office, who will transmit them to the Secretary-General of the League.

ARTICLE 413.

Pending the creation of a Permanent Court of International Justice, disputes which in accordance with this Part of the present Treaty would be submitted to it for decision will be referred to a tribunal of three persons appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

ANNEX.

First Meeting of Annual Labour Conference, 1919.

The place of meeting will be Washington.

The Government of the United States of America is requested to convene the Conference.

The International Organising Committee will consist of seven Members, appointed by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland. The Committee may, if it thinks necessary, invite other Members to appoint representatives.

Agenda :

(1) Application of principle of the 8-hours day or of the 48-hours week.

(2) Question of preventing or providing against unemployment.

(3) Women's employment :

- (*a*) Before and after child-birth, including the question of maternity benefit ;
- (*b*) During the night ;
- (*c*) In unhealthy processes.

(4) Employment of children :

- (*a*) Minimum age of employment ;
- (*b*) During the night ;
- (*c*) In unhealthy processes.

(5) Extension and application of the International Conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of night work for women employed in industry and the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

ARTICLE 414.

The High Contracting Parties, recognising that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed, in order to further this great end, the permanent machinery provided for in Section I and associated with that of the League of Nations.

They recognise that differences of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of immediate attainment. But, holding as they do, that labour should not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for regulating labour conditions which all industrial communities should endeavour to apply, so far as their special circumstances will permit.

Among these methods and principles, the following seem to the High Contracting Parties to be of special and urgent importance :

First.—The guiding principle above enunciated that labour should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce.

Second.—The right of association for all lawful purposes by the employed as well as by the employers.

Third.—The payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country.

Fourth.—The adoption of an eight hours day or a forty-eight hours week as the standard to be aimed at where it has not already been attained.

Fifth.—The adoption of a weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable.

Sixth.—The abolition of child labour and the imposition of such limitations on the labour of young persons as shall permit the continuation of their education and assure their proper physical development.

Seventh.—The principle that men and women should receive equal remuneration for work of equal value.

Eighth.—The standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein.

Ninth.—Each State should make provision for a system of inspection in which women should take part, in order to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations for the protection of the employed.

Without claiming that these methods and principles are either complete or final, the High Contracting Parties are of opinion that they are well fitted to guide the policy of the League of Nations; and that, if adopted by the industrial communities who are Members of the League, and safeguarded in practice by an adequate system of such inspection, they will confer lasting benefits upon the wage-earners of the world.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 415.

Turkey undertakes to recognise and to accept the conventions made or to be made by the Allied Powers or any of them with any other Power as to the traffic in arms and in spirituous liquors, and also as to the other subjects dealt with in the General Acts of Berlin of February 26, 1885, and of Brussels of July 2, 1890, and the conventions completing or modifying the same.

ARTICLE 416.

The High Contracting Parties declare and place on record that they have taken note of the Treaty signed by the Government of the French Republic on July 17, 1918, with His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, defining the relations between France and the Principality.

ARTICLE 417.

Without prejudice to the provisions of the present Treaty, Turkey undertakes not to put forward directly or indirectly against any Allied Power any pecuniary claim based on events which occurred at any time before the coming into force of the present Treaty.

The present stipulation will bar completely and finally all claims of this nature, which will be thenceforward extinguished, whoever may be the parties in interest.

ARTICLE 418.

Turkey accepts and recognises as valid and binding all decrees and orders concerning Turkish ships and goods and all orders relating to the payment of costs made by any Prize Court of any of the Allied Powers, and undertakes not to put forward any claim arising out of such decrees or orders on behalf of any Turkish national.

The Allied Powers reserve the right to examine in such manner as they may determine all decisions and orders of Turkish Prize Courts, whether affecting the property rights of nationals of those Powers or of neutral Powers. Turkey agrees to furnish

copies of all the documents constituting the record of the cases, including the decisions and orders made, and to accept and give effect to the recommendations made after such examination of the cases.

ARTICLE 419.

With a view to minimising the losses arising from the sinking of ships and cargoes in the course of the war, and to facilitating the recovery of ships and cargoes which can be salved and the adjustment of the private claims arising with regard thereto, the Turkish Government undertakes to supply all the information in its power which may be of assistance to the Governments of the Allied Powers or to their nationals with regard to vessels sunk or damaged by the Turkish naval forces during the period of hostilities.

ARTICLE 420.

Within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty the Turkish Government must restore to the Governments of the Allied Powers the trophies, archives, historical souvenirs or works of art taken from the said Powers or their nationals, including companies and associations of every description controlled by such nationals, since October 29, 1914.

The delivery of the articles will be effected in such places and conditions as may be laid down by the Governments to which they are to be restored.

ARTICLE 421.

The Turkish Government will, within twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty, abrogate the existing law of antiquities and take the necessary steps to enact a new law of antiquities which will be based on the rules contained in the Annex hereto, and must be submitted to the Financial Commission for approval before being submitted to the Turkish Parliament. The Turkish Government undertakes to ensure the execution of this law on a basis of perfect equality between all nations.

ANNEX.

1.

"Antiquity" means any construction or any product of human activity earlier than the year 1700.

2.

The law for the protection of antiquities shall proceed by encouragement rather than by threat.

Any person who, having discovered an antiquity without being furnished with the authorisation referred to in paragraph 5, reports the same to an official of the competent Turkish Department, shall be rewarded according to the value of the discovery.

3.

No antiquity may be disposed of except to the competent Turkish Department, unless this Department renounces the acquisition of any such antiquity.

No antiquity may leave the country without an export licence from the said Department.

4.

Any person who maliciously or negligently destroys or damages an antiquity shall be liable to a penalty to be fixed.

5.

No clearing of ground or digging with the object of finding antiquities shall be permitted, under penalty of fine, except to persons authorised by the competent Turkish Department.

6.

Equitable terms shall be fixed for expropriation, temporary or permanent, of lands which might be of historical or archæological interest.

7.

Authorisation to excavate shall only be granted to persons who show sufficient guarantees of archæological experience. The Turkish Government shall not, in granting these authorisations, act in such a way as to eliminate scholars of any nation without good grounds.

8.

The proceeds of excavations may be divided between the excavator and the competent Turkish Department in a proportion fixed by that Department. If division seems impossible for scientific reasons, the excavator shall receive a fair indemnity in lieu of a part of the find.

ARTICLE 422.

All objects of religious, archæological, historical or artistic interest which have been removed since August 1, 1914, from any of the territories detached from Turkey will within twelve months from the coming into force of the present Treaty be restored by the Turkish Government to the Government of the territory from which such objects were removed.

If any such objects have passed into private ownership, the Turkish Government will take the necessary steps by expropriation or otherwise to enable it to fulfil its obligations under this Article.

Lists of the objects to be restored under this Article will be furnished to the Turkish Government by the Governments concerned within six months from the coming into force of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 423.

The Turkish Government undertakes to preserve the books, documents and manuscripts from the Library of the Russian Archæological Institute at Constantinople which are now in its possession, and to deliver them to such authority as the Allied Powers, in order to safeguard the rights of Russia, reserve the right to designate. Pending such delivery the Turkish Government must allow all persons duly authorised by any of the Allied Powers to have free access to the said books, documents and manuscripts.

ARTICLE 424.

On the coming into force of the present Treaty, Turkey will hand over without delay to the Governments concerned archives, registers, plans, title-deeds and documents of every kind belonging to the civil, military, financial, judicial or other forms of administration in the transferred territories. If any one of these documents, archives, registers, title-deeds or plans is missing, it shall be restored by Turkey upon the demand of the Government concerned.

In case the archives, registers, plans, title-deeds or documents referred to in the preceding paragraph, exclusive of those of a military character, concern equally the administrations in Turkey, and cannot therefore be handed over without inconvenience to such administrations, Turkey undertakes, subject to reciprocity, to give access thereto to the Governments concerned.

The Turkish Government undertakes in particular to restore to the Greek Government the local land registers or any other public registers relating to landed property in the districts of the former Turkish Empire transferred to Greece since 1912, which the Turkish authorities removed or may have removed at the time of the evacuation.

In cases where the restitution of one or more of such registers is impossible owing to their disappearance or for any other reason, and whenever necessary for purposes of verification of titles produced to the Greek authorities, the Greek Government shall be entitled to take any necessary copies of the entries in the Central Land Registry at Constantinople.

ARTICLE 425.

The Turkish Government undertakes, subject to reciprocity, to afford to the Governments exercising authority over territory detached from Turkey, or of which the existing status is recognised by Turkey under the present Treaty, access to any archives and documents of every description relating to the administration of Wakfs in such territory, or to particular Wakfs, wherever situated, in which persons or institutions established in such territory are interested.

ARTICLE 426.

All judicial decisions given in Turkey by a judge or court of an Allied Power between October 30, 1918, and the coming into force of the new judicial system referred to in Article 136, Part III (Political Clauses) shall be recognised by the Turkish Government, which undertakes if necessary to ensure the execution of such decisions.

ARTICLE 427.

Subject to the provisions of Article 46, Part III (Political Clauses) Turkey hereby agrees so far as concerns her territory as delimited in Article 27 to accept and to co-operate in the execution of any decisions taken by the Allied Powers, in agreement where necessary with other Powers, in relation to any matters previously dealt with by the Constantinople Superior Council of Health and the Turkish Sanitary Administration which was directed by the said Council.

ARTICLE 428.

As regards the territories detached from Turkey under the present Treaty, and in any territories which cease in accordance with the present Treaty to be under the suzerainty of Turkey, Turkey hereby agrees to accept any decisions in conformity with the principles enunciated below taken by the Allied Powers, in agreement where necessary with other Powers, in relation to any matters previously dealt with by the Constantinople Superior Council of Health or the Turkish Sanitary Administration which was directed by the said Council, or by the Alexandria Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board.

The principles referred to in the preceding paragraph are as follows :

(*a*) Each Allied Power will be responsible for maintaining and conducting in accordance with the provisions of international sanitary conventions its own quarantine establishments in any territory detached from Turkey which is placed under its control, whether the Allied Power be in sovereign possession, or act as mandatory or protector, or be responsible for the administration, of the territory in question ;

(*b*) Such measures for the sanitary control of the Hedjaz pilgrimage as have hitherto been carried out by, or under the direction of, the Constantinople Superior Council of Health or the Turkish Sanitary Administration, or by the Alexandria Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board, will henceforth be undertaken by the Allied Powers under whose sovereignty, mandate, protection or responsibility will pass those territories in which the various quarantine stations and sanitary establishments necessary for the execution of such measures are situated. The measures will be in conformity with the provisions of international sanitary conventions, and in order to secure complete uniformity in their execution each Allied Power concerned in the sanitary control of the pilgrimage will be represented on a co-ordinating Pilgrimage Quarantine Committee placed under the supervision of the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 429.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, in the absence of a subsequent agreement to the contrary, the Chairman of any Commission established by the present Treaty shall in the event of an equality of votes be entitled to a second vote.

ARTICLE 430.

Except where otherwise provided in the present Treaty, in all cases where the Treaty provides for the settlement of a question affecting particularly certain States by means of a special Convention to be concluded between the States concerned, it is understood by the High Contracting Parties that difficulties arising in this connection shall, until Turkey is admitted to membership of the League of Nations, be settled by the Principal Allied Powers.

ARTICLE 431.

Subject to any special provisions of the present Treaty, at the expiration of a period of six months from its coming into force the Turkish laws must have been modified and shall be maintained by the Turkish Government in conformity with the present Treaty.

Within the same period, all the administrative and other measures relating to the execution of the present Treaty must have been taken by the Turkish Government.

ARTICLE 432.

Turkey will remain bound to give every facility for any investigation which the Council of the League of Nations, acting if need be by a majority vote, may consider necessary, in any matters relating directly or indirectly to the application of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 433.

The High Contracting Parties agrée that Russia shall be entitled, on becoming a Member of the League of Nations, to accede to the present Treaty under such conditions as may be agreed upon between the Principal Allied Powers and Russia, and without prejudice to any rights expressly conferred upon her under the present Treaty.

The present Treaty, in French, in English, and in Italian, shall be ratified. In case of divergence the French text shall prevail, except in Parts I (Covenant of the League of Nations) and XII (Labour), where the French and English texts shall be of equal force.

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible.

Powers of which the seat of the Government is outside Europe will be entitled merely to inform the Government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

A first procès-verbal of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the Treaty has been ratified by Turkey on the one hand, and by three of the Principal Allied Powers on the other hand.

From the date of this first procès-verbal the Treaty will come into force between the High Contracting Parties who have ratified it.

For the determination of all periods of time provided for in the present Treaty this date will be the date of the coming into force of the Treaty.

In all other respects the Treaty will enter into force for each Power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

The French Government will transmit to all the signatory Powers a certified copy of the procès-verbaux of the deposit of ratifications.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty.

Done at Sèvres, the tenth day of August one thousand nine hundred and twenty, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the French Republic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the Signatory Powers.

(L. S.) GEORGE GRAHAME.
(L. S.) GEORGE H. PERLEY.
(L. S.) ANDREW FISHER.
(L. S.) GEORGE GRAHAME.
(L. S.) R. A. BLANKENBERG.
(L. S.) ARTHUR HIRTZEL.
(L. S.) A. MILLERAND.
(L. S.) F. FRANÇOIS-MARSAL.

(L. S.) JULES CAMBON.
(L. S.) PALÉOLOGUE.
(L. S.) BONIN.
(L. S.) MARIETTI.

(L. S.) K. MATSUI.
(L. S.) A. AHARONIAN.

(L. S.) J. VAN DEN HEUVEL.
(L. S.) ROLIN JAEQUEMYNS.
(L. S.) E. K. VENISELOS.
(L. S.) A. ROMANOS.

(L. S.) MAURICE ZAMOYSKI.
(L. S.) ERASME PILTZ.
(L. S.) AFFONSO COSTA.

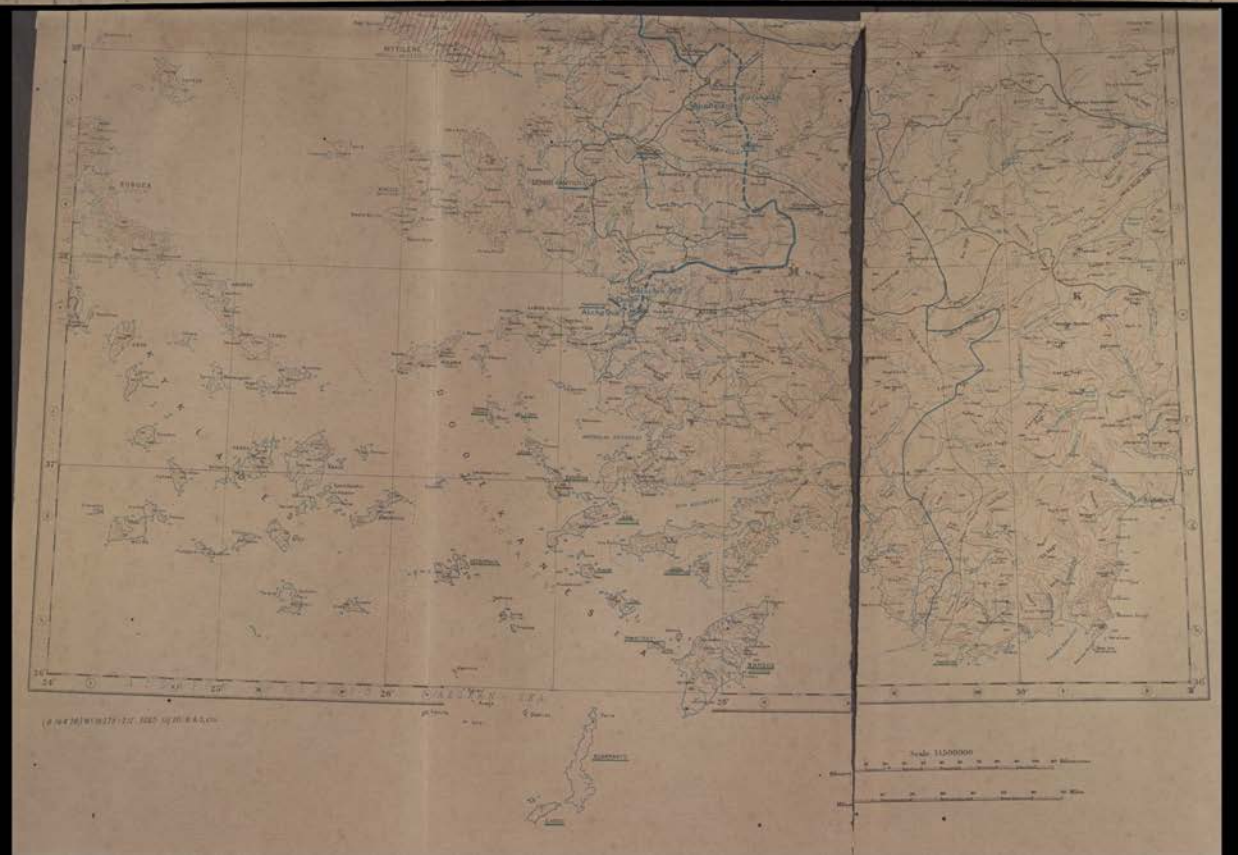
(L. S.) D. J. GHIKA.

(L. S.) STEFAN OSUSKY.
(L. S.) HADI.
(L. S.) Dr. RIZA TEWFIK.
(L. S.) RÉCHAD HALISS.

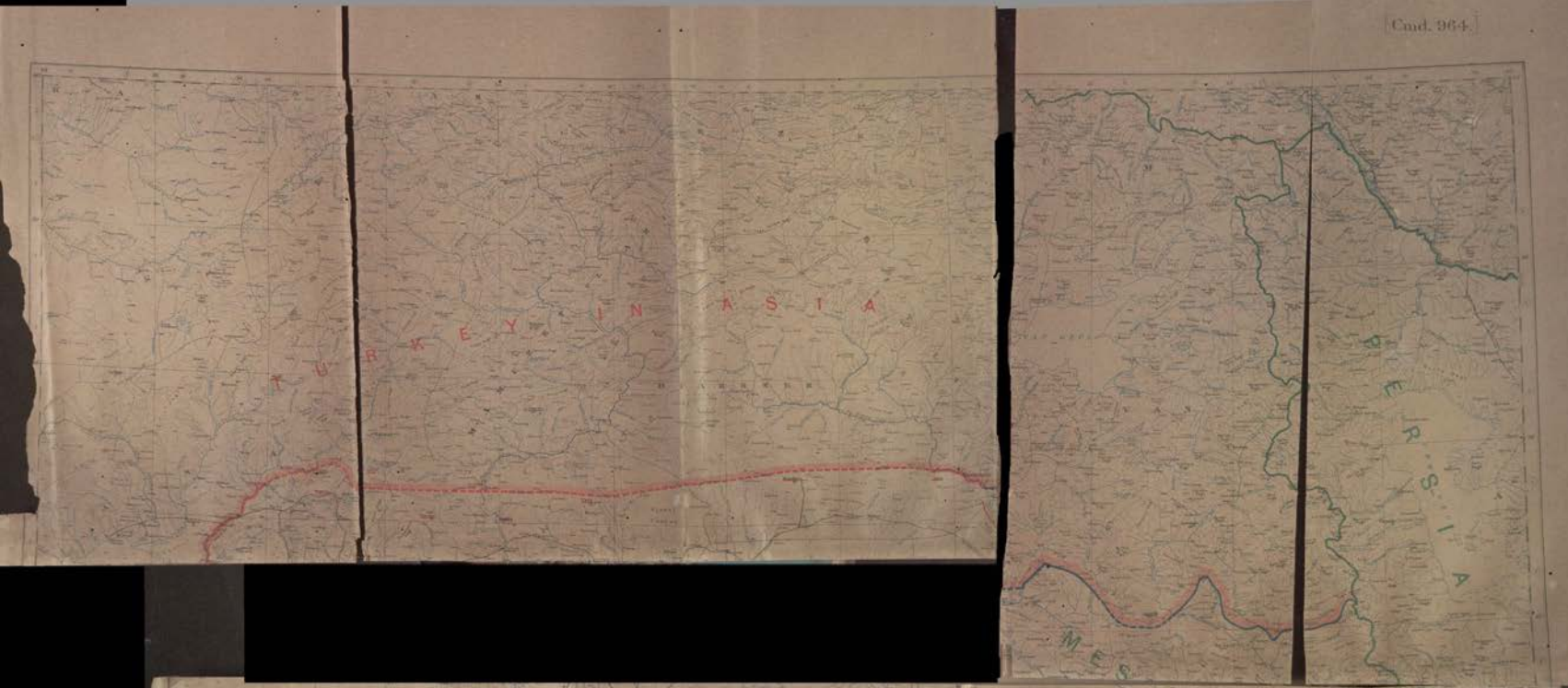
[Cmd. 964.]

MAP No I

TURKEY IN EUROPE
ZONE OF THE STRAITS
SMYRNA
THE ISLANDS



Cmd. 964.

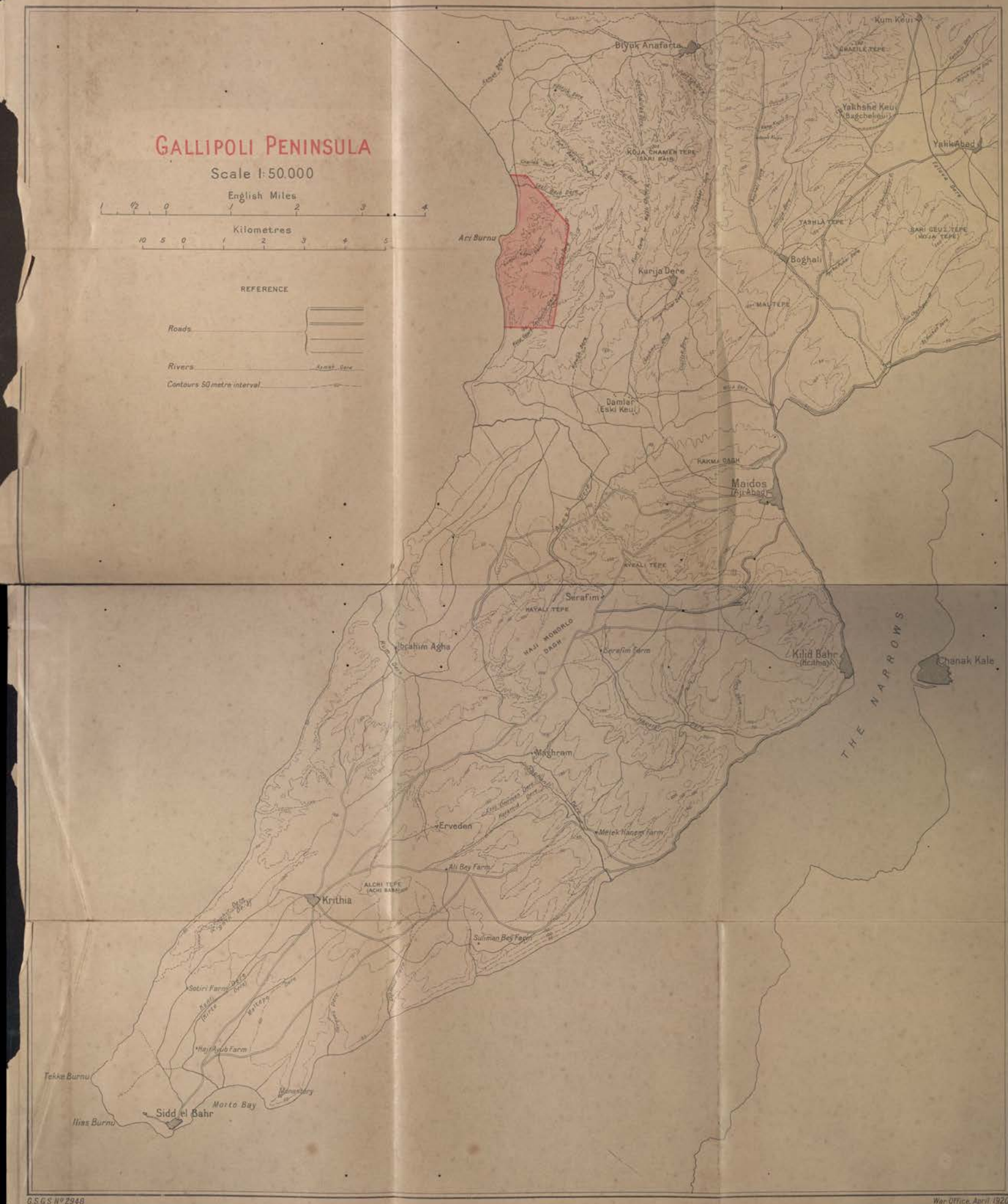


MAP Nº2

SOUTHERN FRONTIER
OF TURKEY IN ASIA

MAP No 3

[Cmd. 964.]



G.S.G.S. No 2948

War Office, April 1920

(B 16440) Wt 16378-712, 3000 11/20, H & S, Ltd.

DECLARATION OF ACCESSION BY THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE to the Treaty of Peace with Austria the Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and the Agreements with regard to the Italian Reparation Payments and the Contributions to the Cost of Liberation of the Territories of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, *signed in Paris*, December 5, 1919.

[Cmd. 638] of Session 1920. Price 1*d.* (1½*d.*).

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[Cmd. 519] of Session, 1920. Price 1*d.* (1½*d.*).

TREATY BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS AND GREECE, *signed at Sèvres*, August 10, 1920.

[Cmd. 960] of Session 1920. Price 1*d.* (1½*d.*).

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CHILE for the Establishment of a Peace Commission, *signed at Santiago*, March 28, 1919. (Ratifications exchanged at Santiago, Oct. 23, 1919.)

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X.—January, 1919, to January, 1920. With Names of Officers and Men awarded the Victoria Cross (1920.) Price 2*s.* (2*s.* 5*d.*).

109273

AGREEMENT BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

REPATRIATION of Russian Combatants and Civilians; Repatriation of certain specified Russians; Repatriation of Russians from Archangel; Transport Facilities; Proposed International Commission in Berlin; Repatriation of British Prisoners; Repatriation of Russian Combatants of the Archangel Forces (*Russia No.* 1, 1920, *signed at Copenhagen*, February 12, 1920).

[Cmd. 587] of Session 1920. Price 1*d.* (1½*d.*).

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WITH

TURKEY.

Signed at Sèvres, August 10, 1920.

[With Maps.]

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1920.

[Cmd. 964.] *Price* 3*s. Net.*

MISCELLANEOUS. No. 16 (1917).

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT

REGARDING THE

ALLEGED MISUSE

OF

BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November 1917.

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Correspondence with the German Government regarding the Alleged Misuse of British Hospital Ships.

No. 1.

Mr. Page to Mr. Balfour.

THE American Ambassador presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has the honour to transmit, herewith enclosed, a copy of a letter he has received from the Ambassador at Berlin, which he had despatched before the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, enclosing a copy of the *note verbale* from the German Government, together with a copy of the enclosure accompanying it, relative to the alleged misuse of enemy hospital ships.

American Embassy, London, February 7, 1917.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Mr. Gerard to Mr. Page.

THE American Ambassador in Berlin presents his compliments to the Ambassador at London, and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a *note verbale* from the Imperial Foreign Office dated the 28th January, 1917, together with a single copy of the enclosure accompanying it, relative to the alleged misuse of enemy hospital ships, and stating that, after a reasonable elapse of time, all enemy hospital ships found within a certain stated maritime zone will be regarded as belligerent.

For Mr. Page's information Mr. Gerard has the honour to add that a copy of the enclosed note is being forwarded to the Department of State for its information.

American Embassy, Berlin, January 30, 1917.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

Note verbale.

(Translation.)

THE Imperial Foreign Office has the honour to transmit herewith to the United States Embassy three copies of a memorandum of the German Government relative to the misuse of enemy hospital ships, with the request that one copy may be communicated without delay to the British Government.

At the same time, the United States Embassy are requested to inform the British Government by telegraph of the contents of the memorandum, especially as regards the declaration of the German Government that, after a short interval, they will treat enemy hospital ships in the maritime zone between the lines Flamborough Head–Terschelling and Ushant–Land's End as belligerent.

Berlin, January 28, 1917.

Enclosure 3 in No. 1.

Memorandum of the German Government respecting the Misuse of Enemy Hospital Ships.

(Translation.)

FOR some time the enemy Governments, especially the British Government, have used their hospital ships not only for the purpose of rendering assistance to the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked, but also for military purposes, and have thereby violated the Hague Convention regarding the application of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare.

The fact that the British Government during the campaign on the Gallipoli Peninsula designated to the Governments of the Central Powers a disproportionately large number of ships as hospital ships, which could not possibly serve exclusively for the transport and care of the sick and wounded, already tended to arouse suspicion. In 1915 alone not less than fifty-nine ships were notified by them as hospital ships after forty ships had already been notified as hospital ships since the beginning of the War. After the victorious completion of the Gallipoli campaign, the Turkish Government informed neutral Powers in a note of protest that the English commanders had used the hospital ships in the Eastern part of the Mediterranean for the purpose of bringing back troops and military supplies.

Furthermore, the British Government did not, as is the general custom, equip certain ships once and for all as hospital ships for use for the duration of the war, but often placed one and the same ship on the list of hospital ships, and then again cancelled it from the list, so that the German Government was hardly able to convey to its naval forces in due time information to the required effect. The steamship "Copenhagen," for instance, which was used by the British Government as a transport, was notified as a hospital ship in a note from the American Embassy at Berlin, dated the 14th October, 1914; subsequently, on the 6th February, 1915, she was notified as having been struck off the list, on the 1st January, 1916, again added to the list, and on the 4th March, 1916, again struck off the list. This procedure conveyed the impression that uncertainty and confusion were to be aroused regarding the character of the ships used for this purpose, which permitted the display of the peaceful or belligerent character of the ship according to requirements.

Furthermore, in 1915 the German Government received numerous trustworthy reports that the English hospital ships in the Channel, which chiefly served the purpose of fetching the wounded of the British army fighting on French and Belgian soil from French harbours and transporting them to English harbours, were conspicuously heavily laden on the journey from England to France, while on the return journey they had normal draught (Annexes 1 to 4).* This fact led various observers, especially ship captains, to conclude that the ships were being employed on the outward journey to France to transport munitions, and that the Red Cross emblem was being abused (Annexes 2 and 3).

This presumption was then confirmed by a quantity of unexceptionable testimony (Annexes 5 to 9). English soldiers frankly admitted the use of hospital ships for such purposes (Annex 2). A French sergeant told a German prisoner that he had closely observed the loading of munitions from many automobiles into the hospital ship "La France" in the harbour of Marseilles (Annex 8). According to the affidavit of a trustworthy neutral, English sailors have stated that the transport of munitions to France was often effected by means of hospital ships on the part of the English (Annex 9). Finally, there are statements on oath from eye-witnesses who were present when munitions were being loaded on board hospital ships (Annexes 10 and 11).

The worst breach of the above-mentioned Hague Convention, however, is to be found in the fact that the British and French Governments have in numerous cases effected the transport of their troops by means of hospital ships. Apart from the fact that superior officers appear to prefer travelling on hospital ships (Annexes 12 and 13), a large number of trustworthy reports, including especially sworn statements relative to the transport of bodies of troops, are to hand (Annexes 11, 14 to 20). Evidently the transport of troops by means of hospital ships is a regular practice in the Channel. Besides this, it has on different occasions been ascertained that these ships are armed (Annexes 11,† 21 to 23).

* The annexes to this memorandum are printed in the enclosure to No. 3.

† There is really, as will be observed, no reference in Annex 11 to the arming of hospital ships.

The reports of trustworthy informants and witnesses, who are mentioned in the annexes, constitute only a small part of the material in the possession of the German Government. The names of several of these persons could not be mentioned because they are either directly or indirectly within the reach of the enemy's power, and would therefore be exposed to severe reprisals if their names were given. In any case, no doubt exists in the mind of the German Government that the enemy Governments have continually, and most seriously, violated by their action the Hague Convention regarding the application of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare.

In view of the breach of treaty committed by their enemies the German Government would be entitled to free themselves altogether from the obligations contained in the Convention; for reasons of humanity, however, they desire still to refrain from doing so. On the other hand, they can no longer permit the British Government to despatch their troop and munition transports to the principal theatre of war under the hypocritical cloak of the Red Cross. They therefore declare that from this moment on they will no longer suffer any enemy hospital ship in the maritime zone which is situated between the lines Flamborough Head to Terschelling on the one hand and Ushant to Lands End on the other. Should enemy hospital ships be encountered in this maritime zone, after an appropriate lapse of time, they will be considered as belligerent and will be attacked without further consideration. The German Government believe themselves all the more justified in adopting these measures as the route from Western and Southern France to the West of England still remains open for enemy hospital ships, and the transport of English wounded to their homes can consequently be effected now as heretofore without hindrance.

Berlin, January 28, 1917.

No. 2.

Sir W. Townley to Mr. Balfour.

Sir, *The Hague, April* 6, 1917.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of the note which I have received from the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs, enclosing a *note verbale* from the German Foreign Office with regard to the measures which the German Government propose to take against hospital ships in the Mediterranean.

I have, &c.
WALTER TOWNLEY.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

M. Hannema to Sir W. Townley.

La Haye,
M. le Ministre, *le 5 avril*, 1917.

J'AI l'honneur de faire parvenir ci-près à votre Excellence la copie d'une note verbale du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères à Berlin, adressée à la Légation Royale en date du 31 mars dernier, et en annexe deux copies d'un mémoire du Gouvernement allemand relatif à des mesures ultérieures contre les bâtiments-hôpitaux dans les parages de la Méditerranée.

Veuillez, &c.
(Pour le Ministre),
Le Secrétaire général
HANNEMA.

(Translation.) *The Hague,*
Sir, *April* 5, 1917.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency herewith copy of a *note verbale* from the Foreign Office in Berlin, addressed to the Royal Netherlands Legation on the 31st March last, and, as enclosure, two copies of a memorandum from the German Government relative to further measures against hospital ships in the zone of the Mediterranean.

I am, &c.
(For the Minister),
HANNEMA,
Secretary-General.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

Note verbale.

LE Département Impérial des Affaires Etrangères a l'honneur de remettre à la Légation Royale des Pays-Bas les trois copies ci-jointes d'un mémoire du Gouvernement allemand relatif à des mesures ultérieures contre l'abus de bâtiments-hôpitaux ennemis et de la prier d'en transmettre un exemplaire, sans délai, au Gouvernement britannique.

En même temps, il serait fort obligé à la Légation de vouloir bien donner connaissance du contenu du mémoire au Gouvernement britannique par la déclaration du Gouvernement allemand qu'à bref délai il traitera les bâtiments-hôpitaux ennemis comme belligérants, dans les parages de la Méditerranée désignés comme sphères interdites par sa communication en date du 31 janvier dernier, y inclus la voie d'accès laissée pour la Grèce.

Le Gouvernement allemand, d'ailleurs, se réserve la faculté d'étendre encore la zone prohibée aux bâtiments-hôpitaux ennemis.

Berlin, le 31 *mars*, 1917.

(Translation.)

THE Imperial Foreign Office has the honour to transmit to the Royal Netherlands Legation the three annexed copies of a memorandum of the German Government relative to further measures against the abuse of enemy hospital ships, and to beg them to transmit a copy without delay to the British Government.

At the same time, the Foreign Office would be greatly obliged if the Legation would bring the substance of the memorandum to the knowledge of the British Government by informing them of the German Government's declaration that after a short interval they will treat enemy hospital ships as belligerent within that part of the Mediterranean declared to be a prohibited area in their declaration of the 31st January last, including the lane of access to Greece.

Furthermore, the German Government reserve to themselves the right of extending still further the zone prohibited to enemy hospital ships.

Berlin, March 31, 1917.

Enclosure 3 in No. 2.

Memorandum by the German Government concerning the Adoption of Further Measures against the Misuse of the Enemy's Hospital Ships.

(Translation.)

I.

IN their memorandum of the 29th January,* 1917, the German Government established that the enemy Governments, in particular the British Government, were employing their hospital ships not only for the purpose of rendering aid to wounded, sick, and shipwrecked persons, but also for military objects, thereby committing a grave breach of the Hague Convention regarding the application of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare. On that ground the German Government declared a stated area in the southern portion of the North Sea and in the English Channel to be closed for enemy hospital ships, the effect of this to be that within this area hospital ships would be regarded as belligerent, and would be attacked forthwith.

In so far as the enemy Powers have furnished any reply to the German Government's memorandum, they have, as was to be expected, denied the misuse of their hospital ships. It is remarkable in this connection that the British did not proceed on logical lines in dealing with the matter, seeing that the British Admiralty, in their statement, only denied that troops had been transported, whereas the British Government themselves denied also the carriage of munitions. In face of the numerous pieces of evidence laid before the German Government, such statements on the part of the enemy cannot carry any weight whatsoever.

II.

In the meantime the German Government have received further evidence concerning the use of enemy hospital ships for military purposes. The following cases may be selected as being particularly significant.

* The copy communicated to His Majesty's Government is dated the 28th January (see above, Enclosure 3 in No. 1).

1. The commander of the German submarine U . . . reports officially that in February 1917, while on a sixteen-day cruise in the Northern Ægean, he saw nothing but hospital ships in the day-time.

2. Extract from the war-log of the commander of a German submarine :—

Time and Date.	Position.	Remarks.
February 22, 1917, 7·18 A.M.—	Lat. 37° N., long. 4° 56′ E.	
8·5 A.M.	...	Held a course 40° off the coast as a hospital ship came in sight.
9·10 A.M.	..	Hospital ship reports the position of the boat (intercepted wireless message).

[Signature.]

3. According to an official report of a German naval officer, the French hospital ship "Lafayette" left Bordeaux on the 16th March, 1917, with a cargo of munitions for Salonica.

4. Statement by Corporal Marc Pomade, of the 176th French Infantry Regiment, 3rd battalion, 11th company, who was taken prisoner in Macedonia :—

"Le vapeur 'Le Canada' était employé dans le temps des combats des Dardanelles comme vapeur hôpital ; mais c'était connu et on en parlait beaucoup dans l'armée qu'il portait des munitions. Le grand paquebot 'La France,' quoique vapeur hôpital, était employé à Salonique au transport des munitions, il est à supposer qu'il ne porte plus de munitions maintenant. Certains transports français changent très souvent leur nom : une fois ils font le voyage comme bateau hôpital, et une autre fois servent de transports.

"J'ai vu aux Dardanelles passer des automobiles de la Croix-Rouge anglaise qui transportaient des munitions jusqu'aux tranchées ; souvent elles revenaient sans porter des blessés.

"MARC POMADE.

"*Uskub, le 6 mars*, 1917."

Corporal Pomade confirmed the above statement on oath in the prescribed manner in the presence of the judicial officer of one of the German higher commands.

From the above evidence it results that military traffic with Salonica is to a very considerable extent maintained by means of enemy hospital ships ; further, that enemy hospital ships supply the military intelligence service, and finally that these ships are frequently employed, particularly in the Mediterranean, for the transport of munitions.

III.

In the memorandum of the 29th January, 1917, numerous instances were adduced of the misuse of enemy hospital ships in the Mediterranean (see enclosures 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 17, 21, 22, 23). In view of the fact that the fresh evidence received shows that it is particularly in the Mediterranean that enemy pseudo-hospital ships ply their nefarious trade, thereby seriously prejudicing German military interests and those of Germany's allies in a manner contrary to international law, the German Government now find themselves compelled to prevent, by every means in their power, the navigation of enemy hospital ships in that part of the Mediterranean also which was declared to be an excluded area ("Sperrgebiet") in their declaration of the 31st January, 1917, including, in principle, the "lane" ("Fahrrinne") to Greece. If, after a suitable interval, enemy hospital ships are met with in this area, they will therefore be regarded by the German naval forces as belligerent, and will be attacked forthwith.

IV.

In order to enable the enemy Powers to evacuate their sick and wounded from Salonica without risk the Greek "lane" mentioned in the German announcement of the

31st January, 1917, will be open for the navigation of hospital ships, subject to the following conditions:—

1. Hospital ships must touch at the harbour of Kalamata, in the Peloponnese, and must proceed between Gibraltar and Kalamata at a fixed rate of speed, which must be notified beforehand to the German Government.

2. The names of the hospital ships, together with the times of their arrivals and departures at Kalamata and Gibraltar, must, in each separate case, be notified at least six weeks in advance.

3. For every journey the representative of the neutral Power protecting German interests in the country whose flag the ship flies must furnish an explicit assurance that the hospital ship has on board only sick, wounded, and medical and nursing staff ("Pflegepersonal"), and further that she is carrying no other cargo than materials for the relief of sick and wounded.

On the basis of this arrangement, sick and wounded can be transported to the port of Kalamata over the Greek railways and fetched thence by hospital ships.

Berlin, March 29, 1917.

No. 3.

Mr. Balfour to Sir W. Townley.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 5, 1917.

IN a note dated the 7th February last, the United States Ambassador at this Court communicated to me a copy of a memorandum from the German Government, dated the 28th January, 1917, making far-reaching accusations respecting the alleged employment of hospital ships by their enemies for purposes contrary to the provisions of the Hague Convention regarding the application of the principles of the Geneva Convention to Maritime Warfare. On the strength of the evidence annexed to this memorandum, the German Government announced their intention of subjecting hospital ships, in the waters lying between this country and France which the vessels had most occasion to use, to attacks from their naval forces.

In your despatch of the 6th April last, you transmitted to me a further memorandum from the German Government, bearing date of the 29th March, which you had received through the Netherlands Government. This memorandum contained a small amount of additional evidence in support of the allegations of the German Government, and gave notice that hospital ships would in future be attacked in the Mediterranean Sea also, except in so far as certain stringent conditions were accepted limiting their employment in a manner which would have rendered impossible the proper service of the sick and wounded of the Allied forces in the Eastern theatres of the war.

His Majesty's Government have already issued the most categorical denial of the assertions of the German Government that British hospital ships have ever been used except in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention above mentioned. They have now concluded their detailed examination of the evidence brought forward by the German Government in support of their charges, and the results are embodied in the memorandum of which copies are enclosed.

I request that you will communicate copies of this memorandum to the Netherlands Government, and will invite their good offices in order that a copy may be forwarded to the German Foreign Office. You should ask that the German Government be informed at the same time of the hope of His Majesty's Government that they will, after an examination of the contents of the memorandum, withdraw the false charges which they have made regarding the misuse of British hospital ships, and will give unconditional instructions to their naval forces to grant these vessels in the future the immunities which are due to them under the provisions of international law.

I am, &c.

A. J. BALFOUR.

Enclosure in No. 3.

British Hospital Ships.

REPLY TO GERMAN ALLEGATIONS REGARDING THEIR IMPROPER USE.

THE German memorandum of the 28th January, 1917, made allegations of misuse of British and Allied hospital ships, and in twenty-three annexes furnished evidence, chiefly in the shape of reports of officers of the German Government and statements of witnesses, which, in the view of the German Government, proved or pointed to such misuse. A further memorandum, dated the 29th March, 1917, repeated these allegations in general terms and quoted further declarations in support of them.

In replying to the accusations brought forward by the German Government, His Majesty's Government desire, before all, to call attention to the remarkable fact that German submarines and other warships have never once exercised the right of inspecting British hospital ships, which is given to them by article 4 of the Hague Convention for the application of the principles of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare. So far as can be ascertained, they have only once stopped a British hospital ship long enough to examine her papers. This occurred on the 23rd February, 1917, when the hospital ship "Dunluce Castle" was stopped by a German submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean; her papers were found to be in order and the vessel was allowed to proceed. It might have been expected that the German Government, seeing that they had reports in their possession, which they profess to regard as reliable, pointing to the misuse of British hospital ships, would not have completely neglected the obvious and well recognised method of inspection for the purpose of verifying their suspicions. Instead, they have preferred to appeal for support to their charges to conjectural statements of persons who never had an opportunity of ascertaining whether there was any real foundation for their assumptions, and, on this flimsy basis, without making any attempt to discover the value of the hearsay evidence which they had collected or giving His Majesty's Government any opportunity of rebutting their allegations, they proceeded to the extreme step of ruthlessly attacking innocent hospital ships engaged in their humane task of serving the sick and wounded.

His Majesty's Government have now made enquiry into the allegations contained in the German memoranda so far as they concern British hospital ships, and so far as the charges made are not in such vague terms as to preclude any possibility of investigating their foundation. Generally, the charges group themselves under four heads, viz.:—

1. Alleged excessive number of hospital ships in relation to the Gallipoli campaign.
2. Changes in the list of hospital ships, with supposed intention to deceive.
3. Alleged transport of munitions.
4. Alleged transport of troops.

As to (1), the number of hospital ships employed was not excessive having regard to the number of invalids to be evacuated from Gallipoli. On the contrary, the accommodation on hospital ships proved to be inadequate to meet requirements, and it was necessary to employ ordinary transports in addition for the conveyance of sick and wounded. These transports were, of course, not protected by the Hague Convention, did not fly the Red Cross flag, and were not fitted out as hospital ships.

As to (2), no rule exists under which a hospital ship, once notified, must remain in hospital service for the duration of the war. It is perfectly true that certain ships were notified as hospital ships and later on were removed from the list. This was due to alterations in the requirements for various classes of tonnage, caused by the sinkings of ships by submarines and to changes in the military situation.

There is no ground for the somewhat nebulous suggestion of the German Government that the aim of the changes was to produce uncertainty and confusion in regard to the character of the ships, and no evidence is adduced to show what military advantages could be gained by such confusion, which, in fact, would probably be disadvantageous rather than otherwise, since it would be injurious to the safety of the hospital ships themselves.

As to (3) and (4), alleged conveyance of munitions and troops, to which nearly all the evidence relates, a detailed examination of the particular instances alleged is given below. It may, however, be stated at once that British hospital ships have never been used for

the carriage of munitions of war or of combatant troops. Red Cross stores and personnel of the Royal Army Medical Corps (who are protected by the Geneva Convention) have been embarked, and it appears probable that the German Government have been misled by the fallacious deductions of their witnesses, who apparently were unable to verify their assumption that cases of Red Cross stores were really munitions of war and bodies of the Royal Army Medical Corps in khaki uniform detachments of combatant troops.

The statement in the second German memorandum to the effect that, while His Majesty's Government had denied that British hospital ships had carried either troops or munitions, the British Admiralty had merely declared that no troops had been conveyed in such ships, without denying the carriage of munitions, is curiously devoid of point. Both in the statement issued by His Majesty's Government on the 1st February, 1917, and in a note addressed to the United States Ambassador in London on the 31st January, the allegations of the German Government were contradicted in respect both of troops and of munitions. The discrepancy which the German Government pretend to have discovered between the declarations of His Majesty's Government as a whole, and those of the Admiralty in particular, appear to rest on a statement issued by the Admiralty and published on the 2nd February, in which particular notice is given to the allegation of Albert Messany (see Annex 11, printed below), circulated in a German wireless press message, to the effect that 2,500 soldiers who were not invalids had been carried by the hospital ship "Britannic." With reference to this allegation, the Admiralty stated that no British hospital ship had ever embarked any persons but invalids and hospital staff. There was no occasion in that particular connection to refer to munitions. The play which the German Government make with this imaginary discrepancy is an illustration of their practice of trying to make capital out of infinitesimal points, a practice which has the appearance of being adopted in order to cover up the weakness of their main position.

After these general remarks the specific statements contained in the annexes to the German memorandum of the 28th January and in the memorandum of the 29th March will now be examined in detail. For convenience of reference the English translation of the material produced by the German Government as evidence in support of their charges and the observations to which it gives rise on the part of His Majesty's Government have been printed in parallel columns.

ANNEXES TO GERMAN MEMORANDUM OF JANUARY 28, 1917.	COMMENTS
(Translation.)	
Annex 1.	Annexes 1 to 4.
Telegram from the German Ambassador at Madrid, March 1, 1915.	These all deal with hospital ships used in the English Channel. British hospital ships have never been used for conveying munitions of war or combatant troops. The witnesses were not in a position to judge the difference in the draught of the vessels accurately. The vessels were necessarily lighter in draught on their return voyage as bunkers are filled up in England for out and home voyages.
German ships' captains who were interned on the Isle of Wight have declared that they observed heavily-laden hospital ships sailing outwards; they expressed the suspicion that the ships are employed for transport purposes.	
(Signed) RATIBOR.	
Annex 2.	
Extract from the Official Report of the Naval Intelligence Officer at Wesel on the Evidence of the German Ship's Surgeon, Dr. Fricke, of March 10, 1915.	
Dr. Fricke declared that he was interned on various steamers by the Isle of Wight, and that he, together with three other prisoners, daily observed about three hospital ships arriving and leaving; the larger ships went to Southampton, the smaller to	

Ryde. He states that it was noticeable that the hospital ships on their voyages to France were submerged up to the load-line; they were evidently carrying munitions, as was confirmed by conversations which the prisoners had with English soldiers.

(Signed) FREYER,
Kapitän-Leutnant d. R.

Annex 3.

Official Report of the Naval Intelligence Officer at Wesel of April 16, 1915.

Rudolf Straus, a civilian prisoner returned from England, has given evidence as follows:—

"I was interned on the 'Ascania' off the Isle of Wight, and I have observed that British hospital ships sailed from Southampton and Portsmouth, particularly on Sundays. One could clearly observe the ships, and all the prisoners, as well as the crew of the 'Ascania,' were convinced that the hospital ships were carrying troops and munitions."

(Signed) FREYER.

Annex 4.

Official Report of the Naval Intelligence Officer at Wesel of January 15, 1916.

Julius Schwarz, an exchanged German prisoner, gave evidence on the 10th January, 1916, at Goch, and stated as follows:—

"During my period of internment, in March, 1915, on board a steamer off the Isle of Wight, I observed that all the hospital ships (painted white with two green stripes and a Red Cross on the port and starboard sides) sailing from Portsmouth were very heavily laden, much deeper in the water than on their return, and that most of these ships carried a large number of soldiers with full equipment."

(Signed) FREYER.

Annex 5.

Official Report of the Intelligence Officer of the General Staff of the Army in the Field at Berlin of January 14, 1917.

According to a report from a reliable agent at Rouen, dated the beginning of December 1916, the British and French ships are carrying material of war: munitions, horses, pontoons, food, motor-cars, flying machines in separate parts, to French ports. Hospital ships are carrying munitions; for instance, the British hospital

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Annex 5.

The first part of the statement does not make it clear that hospital ships are referred to; there is no truth in the second sentence. The evidence is not in a form which makes it possible to demonstrate in detail its inaccuracy.

ships "Aberdonian," "St. George," "Western Australia," and "St. Andrew."*

[Signature.]

Annex 6.

Report from the German Military Attaché at Berne to the Chief of the General Staff, December 25, 1916.

A wounded German, named Rinkleff, who was interned in Switzerland on the 23rd December, has given evidence as follows:—

"An eye-witness told me that the hospital ship 'France' † was laden with munition cases at Marseilles. At Toulon we remarked that the hospital-ships sank lower in the water during the night; they were therefore apparently loaded with munitions at night. Otherwise only small old colliers were used for carrying munitions."

[Signature.]

Annex 7.

Extract from a Letter of an Austrian Officer taken Prisoner in Italy, of October 27, 1916.

In March 1916, at Naples, I saw the "Mauretania" ‡ and other hospital ships sail for Salonica with troops and munitions and return with sick and wounded. . . . .

(Signed)

* The above-mentioned ships were notified as hospital ships by the United States Embassy as follows:—

The "Aberdonian" in the Embassy's note of November 4, 1915; the "St. George" in their note of June 17, 1915; the "Western Australia" in that of January 6, 1916; and the "St. Andrew" in a communication of August 27, 1914.

† The "France" was notified as a hospital ship by the Spanish Embassy in Berlin in their note of November 22, 1915.

‡ The "Mauretania" was notified as a hospital ship by the United States Embassy in their note of October 18, 1915, and her removal from the list was announced in their note of March 9, 1916.

Annex 6.

This refers to a French hospital ship.

Annex 7.

The "Mauretania" was not at Naples in March, 1916, at all. Her movements in the early part of the year were as follows:—

Left Mudros 17th January; left Naples 21st January; arrived at Southampton 25th January; left Southampton 24th February; arrived Liverpool 25th February.

She was removed from the list of hospital ships on the 7th March, 1916.

The "Mauretania" visited Naples in November, 1915, and was then inspected by the United States, Swiss, and Danish consuls, who signed the following statement:—

"We, the undersigned, hereby certify that at the request of the Commanding Officers of the ship we have this day visited and inspected His Majesty's hospital ship 'Mauretania' and are satisfied that there are no combatant troops or warlike stores in her, and that the rules of the Geneva Convention are being observed in every way.

"Signed on board His Majesty's hospital ship 'Mauretania' this 29th day of November, 1915.

(Signed) S. G. MEURICOFFRE,
Swiss Consul-General.
JAY WHITE,
American Consul.
M. VON ORELLI,
Danish Consul.
H. C. BIAR,
American Vice-Consul.

"*Naples, November* 29, 1915."

Annex 8.

Official Report of the Intelligence Officer of the General Staff of the Army in the Field at Berlin, December 2, 1916.

An exchanged prisoner, returned from Marseilles, named ——, states that on many occasions he has seen the large French hospital ship "La France"* lying in Marseilles harbour. A French sergeant told him that the "La France" had often taken large quantities of munitions in her lower holds; he had quite clearly seen these munitions being brought alongside the ship in a number of motor-cars by night.

(Signed)

Annex 8.

This refers to a French hospital ship.

Annex 9.

Extract from a written sworn declaration made by the Dutch Subject A. S. to the Admiralty Staff, March 27, 1915.

I was told by English sailors that the submarine blockade was useless, because the British carried out the transport of troops and munitions by means of hospital ships. In view of the fact that English wounded and prisoners in Germany were maltreated, this was, it was said, no breach of international law.

(Signed)

Annex 9.

This statement is too vague to be answered, and is unfounded.

Annex 10.

Minutes of the Court of the Prussion 23rd Infantry Brigade at Hamburg.

Hamburg, October 7, 1915.

Present:

1. Kriegsgerichtsrat Wilhelmi.
2. As Registrar to the Court—Landsturmmann Thias.

At the instance of the Admiralty Staff the person mentioned below was invited to give evidence: Alexander Buttler.

After having been informed of the subject regarding which he was invited to give evidence, and after having had the nature of the oath explained to him, he gave evidence as follows:—

"My name is Alexander Buttler, 35 years of age, Evangelical, boatman by trade, residing at 8, Brauerknechtsgraben, Hamburg.

"I am a Russian subject, from Riga."

Questioned as to the substance of his evidence, he made the following statement:—

"I sailed as seaman in the steamship 'Escaut,' voyaging from Brooklyn to La

* *Cf.* note to Annex 6.

Annex 10.

No British hospital ship was at La Rochelle during July 1915. All British hospital ships have their names painted distinctly on them in the usual place, and all fly the Red Cross flag and the British defaced Blue Ensign worn by transports.

The credibility of the witness may be judged from the fact that the log of the steamship "Escaut," on which he claims to have been serving, shows that that vessel called neither at La Rochelle nor at La Pallice in June, July, or August, 1915, and that she was fitted at the time for the transport of horses. He cannot have been in a position to know that the ship on which he served, if his story is not entirely fabricated, carried no cargo but munitions of war.

Rochelle under the Belgian flag. The ship carried nothing except munitions and explosives. I assisted in loading the ship myself. In the course of this several barrels and boxes broke asunder, and I confirmed the fact that the barrels contained rifle cartridges and the cases explosives. The ship carried no cargo other than munitions of war.

"At La Rochelle there were about twenty-five munition ships. We arrived there about the middle of July, 1915. A hospital ship then came alongside us. I recognised the ship as such by the fact that she was painted white, and with a green stripe just under the bulwark, while the bulwark itself was again painted white. Besides this she had a Red Cross on a white ground amidships on both sides and on the funnel. She displayed no name or flag. I assume that she was a British vessel because the people on board were wearing English naval uniform and spoke English.

"I next saw munition barrels and cases of explosives being transferred from hatches three and four into the hospital ship. I myself was employed on this piece of work. There can be no question of my having confused the munitions and explosives with any other cargo. The lettering on the barrels containing the munitions read: 'Soft Soap, England.' The cases bore the word 'England.' Cases and barrels of this description were transferred from the above-mentioned hatches into the hospital ship until the holds were emptied. The amount which was put into the hospital ship may, in my estimation, have been 400 to 500 registered tons.

"Some of the other munition cases were marked 'Ypres' and 'France': these were put on shore.

"The remaining war material, such as motor cars and field kitchens, was also discharged.

"I do not know what happened after this to the hospital ship as I was arrested for refusal to work.

"I know that a ship painted as this ship was is a hospital ship because I have seen such in passing Dover, and have been told that they were hospital ships."

Read to, approved, and signed by the deponent:

(Signed) ALEXANDER BUTTLER.

The witness was regularly sworn:

WILHELMI.
THIAS.

Annex 11.

Minutes of the Divisional Court at Vienna.

Hearing of Witness.

9 A.M. *Vienna, January* 5, 1917.

Present:

Examining Judge: Oberleutnant Dr. Erhard Schiffner.
Registrar: Heinrich Konarsa.
Witness before the Court: Franz Greipel.

The witness was warned, in reply to the questions addressed to him, to answer the absolute truth according to his best knowledge and belief, not to conceal anything, and to make his statement in such a manner that he could, if necessary, support it on oath.

He gave the following personal information:—

Name: Adalbert Franz Messany.
Place of birth: Vienna.
Age: 24 years.
Religion: Roman Catholic.
Condition: bachelor.
Occupation: opera singer.
Address: 109, Mariahilferstrasse, Vienna, VI.
Relation towards the accused, or to other persons involved in the penal case: ——

"At the outbreak of war I was at Luxor, in Upper Egypt, and was put under observation by the British authorities; subsequently I was interned and taken to Malta, where I arrived on the 1st December, 1914.

"On the 24th October, 1916, I was placed on board the hospital ship 'Wandilla.'* The vessel left the harbour of Valetta at 11 o'clock A.M., proceeding in a northerly direction; she then changed course West, and, later, South-West, finally anchoring in a bay on the coast of Malta opposite the island of Gozo. There the ship remained for one and a half days, during the whole of which time cases were taken on board, with the contents of which I was not acquainted.

"On the 26th October, 1916, we proceeded in the direction of Mudros, where we arrived, I believe, on the 28th October, 1916. There I remained for three days, and was transferred on the 1st November,

* The "Wandilla" was notified as a hospital ship by the United States Embassy in Berlin in their note of September 21, 1916.

Annex 11.

The statements as to movements of "Wandilla" are correct up to her arrival at Mudros on the 28th October, but the subsequent dates, both in the case of this ship and of the "Britannic," are not all correctly stated. The cases were transferred from the "Britannic" to the "Wandilla" (not *vice versâ*), and consisted, as the orderly is stated to have said, of Red Cross stores only.

The "Britannic" had the following invalids on board—

Naval officers (non-cot)	..	2
„ other ratings (cot)	..	3
„ „ „ (non-cot)		19
Military officers (cot)	..	15
„ „ (non-cot)	..	144
„ other ranks (cot)	..	349
„ „ „ (non-cot)		2,490

and the Austrian prisoner of war, Messany, who was suffering from tuberculosis. Among the invalids, who included 629 dysentery and 15 enteric fever cases, were No. 7481 Private R. Tapley, R.A.M.C., suffering from dysentery, and No. 1715 Private H. O. Hickman, South Notts Hussars, suffering from malaria. Neither of these men was being sent home for the purpose of being employed as an interpreter in France, or for any other reason than sickness. A statutory declaration by each of them is appended.

As regards the khaki clothing worn by the men seen in the ship's hold, which is apparently thought to indicate that these men were not sick or wounded, it may be stated that paragraph 14 of the "Standing Orders and Instructions to Officers Commanding Hospital Ships" reads: "When on the Mediterranean service he will obtain from Ordnance Stores sufficient home-pattern khaki serge clothing, shirts, underclothing, &c., to fit out, on the homeward voyage, the maximum number of sick and wounded the ships are equipped to carry. Hospital clothing will be used for all cot cases." It has never been deemed necessary to clothe walking cases on hospital ships in hospital clothing, though a certain number of cases on board the "Britannic" on the voyage in question appear to have been so clothed. A very large proportion of these patients are always convalescent from dysentery, enteric, and malaria, and are quite able to walk about, though unfit for military service.

There are no restrictions on the movements of patients to the upper decks of British hospital ships other than those reserved for officers and nursing sisters. The food for all on board is the same, subject only to the medical requirements of cot or other special cases.

in the morning, to the hospital ship 'Britannic.'*

"The 'Britannic' had arrived in Mudros harbour on the evening of the 31st October, and until it became dark I was able to watch her taking in cargo. On the morning of the following day she was again taking in cargo, and continued to do so after my transference on to the 'Britannic'—that is to say, during seven hours altogether on that day. I was able to observe that the cargo of the 'Wandilla' was put on board the 'Britannic.' When I asked one of the military medical orderlies on the 'Britannic' what was being put on that vessel, he replied 'Red Cross stuff.'

"The 'Britannic' left at 1 P.M. on the 1st November, 1916, and reached Southampton harbour at 7 A.M. on the 7th November, without calling at any intermediate port.

"The vessel of which I am speaking is the 'Britannic' belonging to the White Star Line. I recognised the ship by her size, the four smoke stacks, her similarity to her sister ship the 'Titanic,' and, finally, by her name, which I was able to read in large letters on the lifebelts, ship's glasses, and on the stern. The lifeboats were also marked with this name. I was told that I was travelling on the 'Britannic,' so there cannot remain any doubt but that I was travelling on the 'Britannic.'

"The ship was distinguishable as a hospital ship by being painted white with two green horizontal stripes, interrupted by three red crosses. By day she flew the Red Cross flag from the foremast. At night she displayed a large red cross (about 3 metres high) formed of strong electric lamps on both sides. Finally, there were green lights along each of the three decks from fore to aft arranged at intervals of 1 metre.

"I myself was at first placed in the isolation enclosure, which consisted of a space divided off from the after-deck to which no one was allowed access. Medical orderlies were only allowed to visit this space with special permission. On this after-deck there was a wooden cabin painted white with large windows which were painted black inside and consequently were opaque. Above this cabin was written the word 'Mortuary.' It was, however, not used during the voyage, although there were two deaths.

"After two days I was taken down into

* The "Britannic" was notified as a hospital ship by the United States Embassy in Berlin in their note of December 6, 1915; subsequently she was notified as having been removed from the list, but on June 6, 1916, again notified as placed on the list of hospital ships.

Declaration by Private H. O. Hickman.

I, Harold Othr Hickman, now of Aldershot, in the County of Southampton, and a trooper in the 3rd Reserve Cavalry do solemnly and sincerely declare that—

1. I was born at Welshpool, Wales, on the 5th day of July, 1893.

2. My father was Welsh and my mother was English.

3. Prior to the war I was employed by Messrs. W. E. and F. Dobson, Nottingham, lace manufacturers, as a clerk. A good number of the clerks in the Lace Market, Nottingham, were German, and I acquired a knowledge of the German language through being friendly with these clerks, and with the idea of bettering my position, as I could see that if I knew a language or languages I should get on better.

4. I joined the 1/1 South Nottingham Hussars on the 26th day of March, 1915, at Nottingham, and after training at Ollerton and Narborough I proceeded overseas on the 29th day of August, 1915, and eventually arrived at Alexandria, where I disembarked and proceeded to Cairo with my regiment.

5. I was stationed at Cairo and at other places in Egypt, and subsequently left for Salonica on the 31st January, 1916.

6. On the 6th August I left Salonica, having been invalided with malaria fever, and I was sent and proceeded on His Majesty's Ship "Gascon,"* and arrived at Malta on the 11th day of August, 1916.

7. On the 29th† October, 1916, I left Malta on H.M.H. ship "Wandilla," and I was in "I" Ward, which was on the second or third deck.

8. During the voyage I came across a man in civilian clothes who had a jackdaw with him which caused considerable interest, and I was [*sic*] as well as others spoke to the man. During my conversations with him I learned that he was Austrian, and that he had been taken prisoner in the desert, and that he was an opera singer.

9. I was very anxious to pick up my German again, and I thought that by talking with this man I should have a good opportunity of reviving my German. I conversed with him in German, and it was therefore at my suggestion that we discussed matters in German language.

10. The Austrian wished to speak in English, but I told him that he would be able to speak enough English when he arrived in England and was interned.

11. We discussed ordinary topics and

* This should be "His Majesty's *Hospital* Ship."
† The correct date is the 24th October.

a sleeping saloon on the promenade deck, where there were about nineteen sick English soldiers besides myself. I wore the ordinary hospital clothing of English soldiers (a dark blue suit with brown facings), and was allowed to move about freely on board. I speak, moreover, perfect English, and was able therefore to converse with the other passengers. As a result of this I was able to make the following observations.

"On the promenade deck and on the upper deck there were about sixteen sleeping saloons, occupied by about 300 to 400 patients, of whom not quite 200 were confined to bed. Every day at about 10·30 A.M. the doctors went their rounds; there were medical orderlies and nursing sisters on board to look after the patients.

"On the upper deck there were four saloons, in which about 150 officers were accommodated. In these saloons they wore their ordinary uniform, hanging up their arms by the side of their bed. If they wanted to go on deck, they had to put on hospital suits. Among the officers there were five or six who were apparently ill and had to be led about; all the others were, as far as one could see, perfectly well.

"In the ship's hold there were about 2,500 English soldiers wearing their ordinary uniform. These were strictly forbidden to go up on deck, and if they did so in spite of orders they were sent back to their quarters by the medical orderlies. There was an emergency call to quarters every day when the men from the ship's hold were assembled inside the promenade deck. These men did not receive the same food as the patients on deck. In the ship's hold, also, there were no nursing sisters, but only medical orderlies, who did the work of the whole ship.

"I became acquainted with two of these. Reg. Taplay was an English infantry soldier and employed as an interpreter. He is the son of the owner of the Royal Hotel at Dover. He told me that he had been at Salonica as a French interpreter, and that he was now travelling home, and would proceed from there to the French front again as interpreter. He said that he was merely being transferred, and made no mention of being ill.

"Harold Hickman was a hussar in the Wales Hussars, and was also employed as interpreter. He had been employed as a French interpreter at Salonica, and said that he was now going to the French theatre of war in order to be employed as a German interpreter, as he spoke German perfectly. He came from Nottingham, and was likewise going home, in order to compared the life in England and Germany and other countries before the war. We also discussed and exchanged views respecting Egypt, as we had both been there. I did not discuss any military matters with the man with the exception of a discussion of treatment of prisoners of war, and I told him that they were well treated in England. The man and I became friendly, and we played chess together, and he gave me his name, which he said was Messany, and I gave him a photograph as a souvenir in return for a German dictionary, it being all I had.

12. I deny telling Messany that I was going to the French theatre of war to be employed as a German interpreter. What I did tell him [? was] that as soon as I had sufficiently recovered to be again passed fit for duty it was my intention to obtain that position if possible.

13. When I spoke to Messany on the "Britannic" I was dressed in khaki, having changed from hospital clothes on the same afternoon, seeing that we were disembarking next morning early; all walking cases disembarked in khaki, only stretcher cases wearing hospital clothing. I totally deny telling Messany there were 2,500 men on the "Britannic" who were not sick men. I had no knowledge of the number of men on board, and on no occasion did I say anything about the "Britannic" that would lead him to come to the conclusion the vessel was being used for illegitimate purposes, and every allegation made by Messany in this respect is untrue. Apart from the crew and the medical staff, all officers and men on board were sick cases, the majority having been invalided with malaria fever. On no occasion did I see any arms, and during the whole voyage officers and men were allowed on their respective decks all day.

14. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

HAROLD OTHR HICKMAN.

Declared at Aldershot, in the County of Southampton, the 13th day of July, 1917, before me:

W. E. FOSTER,

Commissioner of Oaths and Notary Public, Aldershot.

Declaration by Private Reginald Tapley.

I have read the print of the statement of Adalbert Franz Messany taken at

proceed from there to France. He also made no mention of being ill.

"From what these two men told me, and from my own observations, I came to the conclusion that there were about 2,500 men in the ship's hold, not sick men, but men on leave or being transferred or something of that sort. This conclusion was supported by the disembarkation proceedings. I was able to watch the whole process of disembarkation, and saw first of all the 200 stretcher cases being disembarked; Red Cross people were waiting for them, and they were carried away in a hospital train. The officers followed, leaving the ship in their ordinary uniform with their arms. Then followed the patients who were not confined to bed; these also were carried away in the hospital train. After this the soldiers out of the ship's hold left the ship in military formation, and formed up on the quay. They were wearing their ordinary uniform, but had no arms or luggage with them. I myself was disembarked last.

"From Southampton I was taken on the same day to Dartmouth, and interned in Dartmouth hospital, where I remained for a month. After a fresh medical examination I was released and taken to Germany viâ the Hook of Holland."

Read to the deponent and found correct.
The witness was regularly sworn.
Evidence concluded at 11·45 A.M.

(Signed) ADALBERT MESSANY.
GREIPEL.
DR. SCHIFFNER.
H. KONARSA.

Vienna on the 5th January, 1917, printed on pages 5, 6, and 7 of the evidence.*

I travelled on the "Britannic" from Mudros to Southampton in the capacity of a patient.

On or about the 6th June, 1916, I left Salonica in the "Dunluce Castle" as a patient. I was suffering from dysentery and malaria fever. I had been in the 28th General Hospital for about a month, and was confined to bed the greater part of that time.

The "Dunluce Castle" arrived at Valetta, Malta, and I was transferred as a stretcher case to the Imtafa Hospital, Malta. I had had a bad time during the voyage.

After being at the Imtafa Hospital, Malta, until September, 1916, I was transferred to Ghain Tuffieha Hospital, Malta, and remained there until the last week in October, 1916, when I was transferred to the hospital ship "Llandovery Castle," and was sent to Mudros. I was then convalescent, and arrived at Mudros on the 31st October, 1916, and on that day I was transferred as a convalescent to the "Britannic."

On the 1st November, 1916, about midday, the "Britannic" left Mudros as stated by Messany.

The "Britannic" was a hospital ship, and displayed the necessary and usual signs as mentioned by Messany.

I did not see the cargo taken from the "Wandilla" on to the "Britannic."

I do not know whether there were four saloons on the upper deck. I do not know how many officers were accommodated there, but I know there were some. That part of the ship was set apart for officers. I could see them from where I was on the ship. It was on the same deck on which I took exercise, and was divided from where the men were entitled to be by a rope. The officers whom I saw wore their khaki uniforms.

I cannot say whether their arms were hung up by the side of their beds, as I never saw their sleeping accommodation.

I cannot see how Messany can truthfully say that he saw the sleeping accommodation of the officers because the officers' sleeping quarters were not at the part of the ship where Messany was, and he, being a prisoner, had not the same liberty of movement as the patients had. A corporal was continually in charge of him.

I saw the officers many times every day on deck, and at no time did I see any of

* This refers to a printed English translation of the German memorandum of 28th January, 1917, and the annexes to it.

them with hospital suits on, as alleged by Messany.

It is a fact that some of the officers were apparently ill. It is also a fact that, so far as anyone could see, some of the officers looked perfectly well, but this statement could be applied quite as truthfully to me, because I looked well, as I was convalescent.

I never went into the ship's hold, and I know nothing about anybody who is alleged to have been there; but I was on the promenade deck practically all the day, as the medical officers insisted on our being on the promenade deck as much as possible. At no time whilst I was there were any soldiers in ordinary uniform assembled inside the promenade deck.

I gather from Messany's statement, where he says, "In the ship's hold, also, there were no nursing sisters, but only medical orderlies, who did the work of the whole ship," that he suggests there were no nursing sisters on the ship. There were a great number of them, and they attended to the patients night and day.

Messany refers to me as a "medical orderly" and as one of the men who, as he expresses it, "did the work of the whole ship." This is untrue. I was not a medical orderly, but a convalescent, and I did no work on the ship. He also refers to me as an "English infantry soldier." This is untrue. I have at all times during my service in the army been in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and at no time have I acted as medical orderly on a hospital ship.

I was employed in France as an interpreter, and I am the son (stepson) of the late owner of the Royal Hotel at Dover.

I did not tell Messany that I had been in Salonica as a French interpreter, but that I had been a French interpreter in France.

Where Messany says (referring to me), "He said that he was merely being transferred, and made no mention of being ill," this is wrong, and is also a contradiction. I did say I was ill, and, in fact, all the time I was on board (except as hereinafter mentioned) I was in hospital clothing, and it is a contradiction to say that I said I was beingtransferred, because, in his statement, he says that I was a "medical orderly."

I was acquainted with Hickman, having met him at a convent in Malta, and alsc seen him on the journey on the "Britannic." It is untrue to suggest that he was not ill. I do not know what his complaint was, but he was certainly on the ship as a convalescent.

Messany also contradicts himself with regard to Hickman, as he refers to him as a "medical orderly." As a matter of fact, he wore hospital clothing and was not an orderly, and did no work on the ship.

Where Messany says, "From what these two men told me . . . . I came to the conclusion that there were 2,500 men in in the ship's hold, not sick men, but men on leave, or being transferred, or something of that sort," it is untrue. I had no knowledge of any such men, and had never made a statement of the sort to him.

As to the disembarkation I did not see the 200 stretcher cases referred to by Messany, nor did I see the officers leave the ship.

I was one of the patients who had not been confined to bed during the voyage, and when I and the others who were walking cases left the ship we were not in hospital uniform but in our khaki uniform. The khaki uniform was taken from us on the ship before we left Mudros and given to us when the ship arrived in Southampton water and before the disembarkation. We left the hospital uniform on the ship. We had our kit-bags containing personal effects.

I did not see either Messany or Hickman after disembarkation, and I have not communicated or received any communication from either of them since.

On disembarkation a number of us were placed in a train for Manchester, and when we arrived there we were distributed amongst various hospitals. I was sent to Hope Auxiliary Hospital, Pendleton, Manchester, where I stayed about four months.

I was then removed to a hospital at Longford Hall, Stretford, Manchester where I stayed about a month, and was then discharged from hospital on ten days' sick leave, and immediately afterwards returned to the R.A.M.C. Depôt at Blackpool as fit for service.

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

Declared at Blackpool, in the County of Lancaster, this 14th day of July, 1917.

REGINALD TAPLEY.

HUGH BUTCHER,

Commissioner for Oaths.

Annex 12.

Official Report of the Naval Intelligence Officer at Antwerp of November 30, 1916.

According to information furnished by an agent in London, who has been proved reliable, hospital ships are frequently used for transporting passengers to France.

[Signature.]

Annex 12.

The information is inaccurate. No details are given which can be checked.

Annex 13.

Extract from a Report of Dr. ..... to the Admiralty Staff of May 21, 1915.

On my journey from Paris to Rouen our train was subjected to various delays on account of munition and troop trains which we met. In my compartment there were a French engineer officer and a British officer; the conversation was quite free as they took me for an American. The British officer said, when British troop trains passed, that the troops had certainly come over on one of the ships bearing the Red Cross sign. "Why," he said to me, "I came over myself that way, and why shouldn't we? Against such brutes every ruse is allowed and justified."*

[Signature.]

Annex 13.

The statement of the British officer, if made, was unfounded. Again no details are given which can be checked.

Annex 14.

Official Report of the Admiralty Intelligence Officer at Wesel, of January 13, 1916.

In a report of the 7th January, 1916, one of our agents reports from Cardiff:—

"A Red Cross ship called the 'Formosa' † is lying at Cardiff; she is painted white with a yellow funnel and three red crosses painted on. There are troops and a number of naval officers on board."

(Signed) FREYER.

Annex 14.

The "troops" referred to were no doubt the R.A.M.C. staff in khaki uniform who were on board. The "naval officers" may have been officers of the Transport Department of the Admiralty who visited the ship in connection with repairs.

Annex 15.

Telegram from the Correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" at Xanthi to the "Berliner Tageblatt" of April 5, 1916.

Seven hundred and fifty French officers and men, some of them going on leave, some proceeding to the French Western front, have left Salonica on board a hospital ship, clearly marked as such by being painted with stripes and red crosses.

Annex 15.

Not a British hospital ship.

---

* This quotation is in English in the original.

† The "Formosa" was notified as a hospital ship by the United States Embassy in their note of June 27, 1915.

Annex 16.

Minutes of the Hearing of a Dutch Subject at the German Consulate-General at Amsterdam on February 15, 1916.

——, merchant, a Dutch subject, living at Rotterdam, has appeared before the undersigned administrator of the Imperial consulate-general and declared as follows:—

"I was at Cardiff on business from the beginning of December to the end of January last. About the middle of December the hospital ship 'Formosa' arrived at Cardiff, where she was docked and took in coal and a number of cases. No particular care was observed in loading the cargo. It was difficult to come into the immediate proximity of the vessel, as the approaches were carefully closed. On the 29th December, approximately, 300 infantrymen in marching order were taken on board the ship, besides about fifty naval officers who went on board on the 1st January, the date of departure. In the night of the 1st–2nd January, as clearly as I can remember, the steamer sailed, and I can confidently assert that the soldiers and the fifty naval officers sailed with her. The 'Formosa' is a 4,000-ton steamship with two masts, and an antenna between them, a short, thick, yellow funnel, and three decks; she is very broad in the beam. The whole ship is painted white, and green below the water-line. At the bow, amidships, and at the stern there were three large red crosses painted on both sides, half-way between the water-line and the deck. The name 'Formosa' in large brass letters was on the bow; it had been painted over with white paint but was still legible. The steamer flew the blue English flag with the Union Jack, and her name was included in the list of ships entering and leaving, without any mention of the name of the owners, as is customary always in the case of Government ships.

"I hereby make a declaration, in lieu of an oath, of the accuracy of the above statement, and am prepared, if this should be necessary, to make this declaration on oath before the competent Dutch authorities."

Read to, approved, and signed by:

[Signature.]

V. Humboldt, *Geheimer Legationsrat.*

Annex 16.

See remarks on Annex 14.

The witness's statement that the "Formosa" arrived at Cardiff about the middle of December is incorrect. She was at Belfast from the 16th November to the 30th December, 1915, and did not arrive at Cardiff till the 2nd January, 1916. His statement that she left Cardiff in the night of the 1st and 2nd January is therefore also incorrect. It is, moreover, contradicted by the witness cited by the German Government in Annex 14, who states that the "Formosa" was still at Cardiff on the 7th January. She actually left Cardiff for the Mediterranean on the 13th January with no passengers on board.

Annex 17.

Official Report of the Naval Attaché at The Hague of December 12, 1915.

A Dutchman, of the name of——, visited the Legation yesterday and made the following statement :—

" On the morning of the 29th November, 1915, I arrived at the port of Naples on board the Rotterdam Lloyd steamship 'Kavi,' from India. The 'Mauretania,' 'Aquitania,' and 'Regina d'Italia,' fitted out as Red Cross ships, were lying alongside each other in the port. There was nothing particular to remark about the 'Mauretania'; so that it is quite possible that this ship was really being used as a Red Cross ship. The 'Aquitania'* which left the port of Naples at 8·30 on the 29th November, and passed by the 'Kavi' at a distance of 40 metres was chock-full of British soldiers, none of whom were wounded."

(Signed) v. MÜLLER, *Korvettenkapitän.*

Annexes 17 and 20.

The "Aquitania" and the "Mauretania" were both at Naples on the 29th November, 1915. The unwounded troops referred to were non-cot cases, of whom there were a very large number on board (see remarks on Annex 11).

As regards Annex 20, the witness states that the "Aquitania" left Liverpool on the 7th December, 1915. In Annex 17 another witness swears (correctly) that the "Aquitania" was at Naples on the 29th November, 1915. At her top speed this ship could not have proceeded from Naples to Liverpool, disembarked her passengers, coaled, taken on stores, and prepared for a further voyage, embarked more passengers, and sailed again on the 7th December. In point of fact, the "Aquitania" was *not* at Liverpool at all in December, 1915. She arrived at Southampton on the 3rd December, disembarked her patients, and was prepared for further service as quickly as possible, leaving Southampton on the 16th December for Mudros.

The witness' statement in Annex 20 is therefore inaccurate.

The "Empress of Britain," a 14,000 ton troop transport, left Liverpool on the 7th December, 1915, accompanied by an escort, and this ship was probably mistaken for the "Aquitania."

Annex 18.

Official Report from the Intelligence Officer of the General Staff at Berlin, December 3, 1916.

——, engineer on board the Danish steamship ——, has given the following evidence :—

" In the middle of November 1916 I observed noticeably lively movements of hospital ships in the Channel; these vessels had wounded soldiers on board during the voyage from France to England, and abused the Red Cross by carrying troops on the voyage from England to France."

[Signature.]

Annex 18.

The last statement is unfounded. No particulars are given which can be checked.

* The "Aquitania" was notified as a hospital ship by the United States Embassy at Berlin in their note of September 4, 1915.

Annex 19.

Official Report from the Intelligence Officer of the General Staff at Berlin of December 28, 1916.

——, German prisoner of war interned in Switzerland, has stated as follows :—

"I have seen a number of Red Cross ships entering Rouen loaded with troops."

[Signature.]

Annex 19.

This statement is unfounded. Again no details are given which could be checked.

Annex 20.

Report from an Agent at Gothenburg to the Admiralty Staff of December 20, 1915.

A Norwegian ship's captain of the "Bergenske Dampskibselskap," reports as follows :—

"I returned recently from Liverpool; there I saw the British hospital ship 'Aquitania' leave in a fog on the 7th December, 1915, with 1,500 men and all accessories on board; she was, in particular, carrying cavalry. When she left she was accompanied by a small cruiser."

[Signature.]

Annex 20.

See remarks on Annex 17. The statement is false.

Annex 21.

Minutes of the 11*th Company* 1*st Naval Division.*

(Extract.)

Seaman Engelhardt has given evidence as follows :—

"On my journey from Montevideo to Genoa between the 31st August, 1915, and the 22nd September, on the steamship 'Van Hogendorp,' I made the following observations:

"The 'Van Hogendorp,' of the Dutch A.S.M. Company, was chartered for more than four months by the United States; after the lapse of four months, however, she was still sailing under the Dutch flag. On the 31st August, 1915, she left Montevideo with a cargo of about 7·000 tons of frozen meat.

"We reached Gibraltar on the 19th September. There I noticed two English torpedo-boats and an auxiliary cruiser of about 15,000 tons, which appeared to be stationed there, as well as a number of small transports, some of which flew the British war flag and others the British mercantile flag; there were also a large number of British merchant ships, some

Annexes 21, 22, and 23

No British hospital ship is or has been armed. If any had been armed evidence of the fact would naturally have been available from commanders of German submarines, and the German Government would not have relied on the obviously imperfect observation of this one witness. Though he affirms that he saw a gun on the deck of the vessel he is unable to swear that he saw the distinguishing green band or the dazzling white paint of a hospital ship, which would have been far more noticeable than a gun. Incidentally it may be mentioned that, as the German Government are quite well aware, there is not, and was not in November, 1915, a British hospital ship of 12,000–14,000 tons belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

It is surmised that the vessel seen by the witness was an ordinary British merchant ship, carrying defensive armament and painted a light colour. The statement that she was painted with a red cross cannot be accepted. There is no evidence that the Red Cross emblem has ever been improperly used by a British merchant ship.

of which carried a gun. I also noticed a large hospital ship, which was similarly armed. We were compelled to enter the port of Gibraltar before receiving permission to continue our journey.

"All the above facts are based on personal observations, made by me, in company with others, while I was travelling on the 'Van Hogendorp' as steward between the 31st August and the 22nd September."

Read to, approved, and signed by:

BERNHARD ENGELHARDT.

Confirmed:

KAHLER.

Kiel, November 5, 1915.

Annex 22.

Minute of the First Naval Inspectorate, Kiel, November 30, 1915.

Present:

Lieutenant Engelke, as officer of the Court.
Leading seaman Eysel, as registrar.

Seaman Bernhard Engelhardt, of the 11th company I.M.D., reported himself and stated as follows:—

"The hospital ship mentioned in my evidence of the 5th November, 1915, was cruising in front of the port of Gibraltar, and flew the British mercantile flag. Judging by her lines, she appeared to be one of the vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

"I saw the ship cruising about at a distance of 200 metres while we lay in port. A Red Cross, about 4 metres square, was visible on her port and starboard sides.

"The ship carried a gun in the stern; in my estimation it was a quick-firing gun of 8·8 or 10·5 centimetres.

"There is no possibility of my having been mistaken in my observation. I have been told by sailors on our ship, the 'Van Hogendorp,' who were Americans, in the course of conversation, that 'they' were now all armed.

"The crew of the hospital ship appeared to consist of men of the British navy; I cannot, however, assert this with absolute certainty. What I particularly noticed was that the vessel, being a hospital ship, was cruising about.

I should estimate the size of the vessel at 12,000 to 14,000 tons."

The witness stated:

"I am prepared to support my statement on oath."

(Signed) ENGELHARDT.

The witness was sworn;

ENGELKE.

EYSEL.

Annex 23.

Minute of the First Naval Inspectorate, Kiel, December 16, 1915.

Present:

Lieutenant Engelke, as officer of the Court.

Leading seaman Eisermann, as registrar.

Seaman Bernhard Engelhardt reported himself and stated as follows:—

"1. The hospital ship in question was painted quite light in colour, certainly not sea-grey. I cannot say whether the colour was absolutely white, or whether the ship had a green horizontal stripe 1½ metres wide.

"2. I do not think that the ship was flying the white flag with a red cross. At all events, I did not notice it.

"3. The Red Cross was painted straight on to the ship's side. The cross had not any special background. It stood out sharply, however, as the ship was painted a very light colour."

Read to, approved, and signed:

B. ENGELHARDT.

The witness was duly sworn.

Approved:

ENGELKE.

EISERMANN.

FURTHER EVIDENCE CONTAINED IN THE GERMAN MEMORANDUM OF MARCH 29, 1917.

(Translation.)

1. The commander of the German submarine U . . . reports officially that in February 1917, while on a sixteen-day cruise in the Northern Ægean, he saw nothing but hospital ships in the day-time.

1. There is no proof whatever that any one of these hospital ships was engaged in any illegal action. It is not even stated that the commander of the submarine had any suspicions that this might be the case.

2. Extract from the war-log of the commander of a German submarine :—

Time and Date.	Position.	Remarks.
Feb. 22, 1917—		
7·18 A.M. ..	Lat. 37° N., Long. 4° 56′ E.	
8·5 A.M. ..	..	Held a course 40° off the coast as a hospital ship came in sight.
9·10 A.M. ..	..	Hospital ship reports the position of the boat (intercepted wireless message).

[Signature.]

If he had any suspicions of the kind, why did he not exercise the right of examination and control given by article 4 of the Tenth Hague Convention?

2. No British hospital ship was anywhere near the position given on the date mentioned.

3. According to an official report of a German naval officer, the French hospital ship "Lafayette" left Bordeaux on the 16th March, 1917, with a cargo of munitions for Salonica.

3. Not a British hospital ship.

4. Statement by Corporal Marc Pomade, of the 176th French Infantry Regiment, 3rd battalion, 11th company, who was taken prisoner in Macedonia :—

"Le vapeur 'Le Canada' était employé dans le temps des combats des Dardanelles comme vapeur hôpital; mais c'était connu et on en parlait beaucoup dans l'armée qu'il portait des munitions. Le grand paquebot 'La France,' quoique vapeur hôpital, était employé à Salonique au transport des munitions, il est à supposer qu'il ne porte plus de munitions maintenant. Certains transports français changent très souvent leur nom: une fois ils font le voyage comme bateau hôpital, et une autre fois servent de transports.

"J'ai vu aux Dardanelles passer des automobiles de la Croix-Rouge anglaise qui transportaient des munitions jusqu'aux tranchées; souvent elles revenaient sans porter des blessés.

"MARC POMADE.

"*Uskub, le 6 mars*, 1917."

Corporal Pomade confirmed the above statement on oath in the prescribed manner in the presence of the judicial officer of one of the German higher commands.

4. No British hospital ships are concerned. It is quite untrue that British Red Cross ambulances were used to transport munitions in the Dardanelles campaign. If the charge were true, which it is not, it would still remain irrelevant to the question of the conduct of hospital ships.

Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office
BY HARRISON AND SONS,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, W.C.

MISCELLANEOUS. No. 4 (1916).

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR

RESPECTING THE

SAFETY OF ALIEN ENEMIES REPATRIATED FROM INDIA ON THE S.S. "GOLCONDA."

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
January 1916.

LONDON:
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
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PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

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1916.

[Cd. 8163.] *Price* ½*d.*

Correspondence with the United States Ambassador respecting the Safety of Alien Enemies Repatriated from India on the s.s. "Golconda."

No. 1.

Mr. Page, United States Ambassador in London, to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received January 4.)

THE American Ambassador presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, with reference to Mr. Page's note of the 15th September last, concerning the Reverend Richard Handmann interned at Ahmednagar, has the honour to transmit herewith copies of a note, dated the 7th ultimo, of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, and of the petition therewith enclosed, dated 1st September last, by the Reverend O. R. Handmann, relative to the repatriation of the wives and children of the married men of Camp B, Ahmednagar.

United States Embassy, London,
January 3, 1916.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Note verbale from the Austro-Hungarian Government to United States Embassy in Vienna.

Vienna, December 7, 1915.

WITH reference to the esteemed *note verbale*, dated 27th ultimo, and in continuation of its *note verbale* of the same date, in regard to the petition made by the Reverend O. R. Handmann on behalf of the married men of B Camp at Ahmednagar, relative to the repatriation of their wives and children, the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs would feel much obliged if the American Embassy in London could be requested to transmit the enclosed copy of the aforesaid petition to the British Government and to inform them that the Imperial and Royal Government will hold them responsible for the lives and well-being of these passengers, the majority of whom are better-class people, who are being forcibly repatriated in war time and against the will of their husbands and fathers.

Regarding paragraph 7 of the petition, the Ministry would be greatly obliged if the American Embassy in London could also be asked to enquire from the British Government the names of the ports at which the steamer will call on her journey, and to instruct the American consuls there to kindly assist the passengers in the best way possible, as it will in all probability be forbidden them to land and to visit the American consul.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

The Rev. C. R. Handmann, Prisoner of War, B Camp, Ahmednagar, to United States Consul, Bombay.

Sir, *Ahmednagar, September 1, 1915.*

AS our wives and children are being repatriated within a very short time, we take the liberty to approach on their behalf, asking you to give your full assistance, in kind compliance with the following suggestions which are foremost in our minds :—

1. That suitable and sufficient accommodation in cabins be provided, including a sufficient number of stewardesses.
2. That a European doctor be in attendance during the whole voyage.
3. That proper attention be given to the question of food on board, with special regard to sick ladies and to children.

4. That all belligerent nations be duly and in time advised of the name, route, and date of departure of the steamer.

5. That the steamer bear distinct signs denoting its purpose.

6. That everything be done to assure the safety of the passengers.

7. That in every port at which the steamer calls the American consul be requested to come on board to enquire after the welfare of the passengers and to eventually redress any grievances.

8. That the passengers be allowed to despatch letters from the various ports.

9. That at the port of destination all necessary arrangements be made to receive the passengers and to assist them in their onward journey.

10. That the American consul, Bombay, be advised by wire of the safe arrival of the steamer for our information.

We shall feel much obliged to you for giving your attention to the above-mentioned points, putting them before the authorities concerned, and further we shall be thankful if you would kindly come on board ship at the time of embarkation.

I have, &c.
(On behalf of married men, B Camp),
O. R. HANDMANN.

No. 2.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page, United States Ambassador in London.

Your Excellency, *Foreign Office, January* 10, 1916.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 3rd instant transmitting a *note verbale* of the 7th December, 1915, from the Austro-Hungarian Government. With the note is enclosed a petition from an Austro-Hungarian subject now on his way as prisoner-of-war from India to this country in the steamship "Golconda," due here in a few days' time. Some of the requests in the petition would have received favourable consideration had it reached His Majesty's Government in time, and some of them have no doubt been conceded as a matter of course.

With regard to that portion of the petition which asks that special precautions may be taken to prevent danger to the lives of the "Golconda" passengers by submarine attack, I feel bound to express my astonishment that the Austro-Hungarian Government, themselves one of the authors of the danger, should have thought it seemly to endorse this request. Not content, however, with doing this, the Austro-Hungarian Government further state that they will hold His Majesty's Government responsible for the lives and well-being of those passengers, "the majority of whom are better-class people." I am at a loss to know why "better-class people" should be thought more entitled to protection from submarine attack than any other non-combatants; but however that may be, the only danger of the character indicated which threatens any of the passengers on the "Golconda" is one for which the Austro-Hungarian and German Governments are alone responsible. It is they, and they only, who have instituted and carry on a novel and inhuman form of warfare, which disregards all the hitherto accepted principles of international law, and necessarily endangers the lives of non-combatants. By asking for special precautions to protect one of their own subjects on board a British merchant vessel the Austro-Hungarian Government recognise what is the inevitable consequence of their submarine policy, and admit that the outrages by which the "Lusitania," the "Persia," and numbers of other ships have been sunk without warning, were not the result of the casual brutalities of the officers of enemy submarines, but part of the settled and premeditated policy of the Governments whom they serve.

It is needless to add that His Majesty's Government do not propose to take any precautions on behalf of Austro-Hungarian subjects which they do not take on behalf of their own, and that if they suffer any injury from submarine attack on the part of His Majesty's enemies, the responsibility must rest solely with those who have made such attacks part of their ordinary methods of warfare.

The proper and sufficient protection from this danger is that Austria-Hungary and Germany should observe ordinary rules of humanity in their methods of warfare.

I have, &c.
E. GREY.

MISCELLANEOUS. No. 4 (1916).

CORRESPONDENCE with the United States Ambassador respecting the Safety of Alien Enemies Repatriated from India on the s.s. "Golconda."

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty. January 1916.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

MISCELLANEOUS. No. 8 (1916).

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR

RESPECTING THE

SAFETY OF ALIEN ENEMIES REPATRIATED FROM INDIA ON THE S.S. "GOLCONDA."

[In continuation of "Miscellaneous, No. 4 (1916)": Cd. 8163.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
March 1916.

LONDON:
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
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Further Correspondence with the United States Ambassador respecting the Safety of Alien Enemies Repatriated from India on the s.s. "Golconda."

[In continuation of "Miscellaneous, No. 4 (1916)": Cd. 8163.]

No. 1.

Mr. Page, United States Ambassador in London, to Sir Edward Grey.—(*Received March* 4.)

THE American Ambassador presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, with reference to Sir Edward Grey's note of the 10th January last,* relative to the repatriation of German, Austrian, and Hungarian subjects on the steamship "Golconda," has the honour to transmit herewith an original copy, with translation, of a *note verbale* dated the 22nd ultimo, addressed by the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the American Embassy at Vienna, regarding this subject.

American Embassy, London,
March 3, 1916.

* See "Miscellaneous, No. 4 (1916)," No. 2.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Note verbale.

(Translation.)

IN their *note verbale* of the 19th January last, the Embassy of the United States of America were so good as to transmit a note of Sir Edward Grey's relative to the repatriation of Austrian and Hungarian subjects from India which took place on the steamship "Golconda."

The contents of this note are of such a character that the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs cannot accept them in silence, and therefore have the honour most respectfully to request the Embassy of the United States of America to bring the following, as early as possible, to the attention of the Royal British Government.

The Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs assert, in the first place, that the persons in question were forcibly repatriated in contravention of the terms of the agreement concluded at the end of 1914 between the Imperial and Royal and the Royal British Governments relative to the repatriation of civil internees by both parties. In the *note verbale* of this Ministry of the 15th October, 1914, by which the agreement in question was concluded, it is expressly stated: ". . . The Imperial and Royal Government and the British Government are in accord to give permission to the following classes of British subjects to leave the country, *provided that they desire to do so* . . ."; after the Royal British Government, according to the *note verbale* of the Embassy of the United States of the 8th October, 1914, had declared on their part that they would permit the repatriation of those Austrian and Hungarian subjects belonging to the categories in question "*who desire to avail themselves of the permission to leave.*"

By this procedure the Royal British Government, in contravention of the agreement in question, took upon themselves the full responsibility for all the resulting disadvantages to the persons referred to above, and from this point of view the Imperial

and Royal Government held themselves obliged and justified in declaring the British Government liable for the lives and health of all those repatriated under compulsion.

There was all the less reason for the measures adopted by the British Government, as the majority of those repatriated on the "Golconda" were of the better-situated classes, and therefore the Indian Government did not have to care for the maintenance of these persons. To this fact, and to it alone, the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs referred in the expression "better-class people." The connection in which these words were used in the *note verbale* of the 7th December, 1915, of the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, shows their sense with sufficient clearness.

The British Foreign Office desire also to create the impression as though the claims put forth in the petition of the Rev. O. R. Handmann were set up by the Imperial and Royal Government themselves, and as though this Government had taken as their own each point of the petition, which is obviously not to be understood from their *note verbale*

If the British Government think it necessary to express amazement that the Imperial and Royal Government considered it appropriate to annex to its *note verbale* the petition of a private person addressed to the American consul in Bombay, the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs consider it strange that the purpose of transmitting this document could have escaped the British Government. Surely it is not difficult to understand that it was intended thereby to make clear to the British Government what keen anxiety was caused by it among those affected by this compulsory repatriation.

Moreover, the London Foreign Office interpret the petition before them as though the only fear of the Rev. Handmann was that the steamer "Golconda" would be attacked by a U-boat of one of the Central Powers, whereas it is well known that the passage through those waters which the ship must traverse is threatened by all sorts of dangers. Apart from this, it is further accepted by the English as well established that every attack of a submarine on an English merchant-ship is unlawful—an attitude all the more to be wondered at, as a rôle in many respects contrary to the principles of international law has been assigned to English merchant-ships.

After the foregoing, the Imperial and Royal Government are not in a position to depart from the standpoint taken in the *note verbale* referred to, and must maintain the same in regard to future shipments of this character.

In view of the fact that, as the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs have learned, a new shipment of persons repatriated from India is projected for the end of this month, this Ministry would be especially grateful if the American Embassy would be so good as to convey the substance of the foregoing by telegraph to the knowledge of the Royal British Government.

Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Vienna, February 22, 1916.

No. 2.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.

Your Excellency, *Foreign Office, March* 16, 1916.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 3rd instant, transmitting a further *note verbale* of the 22nd ultimo from the Austro-Hungarian Government relative to the compulsory repatriation of Austro-Hungarian subjects from India.

In this *note verbale* the Austro-Hungarian Government allege that the compulsory repatriation of Austro-Hungarian subjects from India is in contravention of the terms of the agreement concluded between His Majesty's Government and the Austro-Hungarian Government for the repatriation of certain classes of British and Austro-Hungarian subjects "who desire to avail themselves of the permission to leave."

I have the honour to point out that the agreement in question refers to certain categories of persons whose detention could not serve any military purpose. The conclusion of this agreement cannot, however, be held to limit the right—inherent in every belligerent Government—to repatriate alien enemies whose repatriation that Government considers to be in the public interest and His Majesty's Government do not admit the contention of the Austro-Hungarian Government in this matter. The

fact that the "better-class people" referred to in the Austro-Hungarian note were able to maintain themselves in India without being a charge on the Government of India is beside the mark. The Government of India considered it desirable, in the public interest, to repatriate these persons, and it may be pointed out that amongst the alien enemies repatriated in the "Golconda" on her first voyage were at least twenty-five individuals of a particularly undesirable class.

The Austro-Hungarian Government again state that they will hold His Majesty's Government responsible for the lives and health of Austro-Hungarian subjects who are to be repatriated in the "Golconda" on her next journey to Europe. His Majesty's Government repudiate all responsibility in this connection, and desire to emphasise their attitude in this matter, in view of the openly announced intention of the Central Powers to resort to a more intensive form of submarine warfare. His Majesty's Government can only reiterate that they do not propose to take any precautions on behalf of Austro-Hungarian subjects which they do not take on behalf of their own subjects.

In conclusion, I have the honour to suggest that the fears entertained by the Austro-Hungarian Government for the safety of Austro-Hungarian subjects on board the "Golconda" should more properly be communicated to the naval authorities of the Central Powers, from whose action alone danger to the lives of the above-mentioned subjects is to be apprehended.

I have, &c.
E. GREY.

MISCELLANEOUS. No. 8 (1916).

FURTHER Correspondence with the United States Ambassador respecting the Safety of Alien Enemies Repatriated from India on the s.s. "Golconda."

[In continuation of "Miscellaneous, No. 4 (1916)": Cd. 8163.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty. March 1916.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

EAST INDIA (MILITARY).

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SUPPORT OFFERED BY THE PRINCES AND PEOPLES OF INDIA

TO

HIS MAJESTY

IN

CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
By DARLING AND SON, LIMITED, BACON STREET, E.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, 29, BREAMS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE, E.C.,
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T. FISHER UNWIN, LONDON, W.C.

1914.

[Cd. 7624.] *Price* 2*d.*

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EAST INDIA (MILITARY).

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SUPPORT OFFERED BY THE PRINCES AND PEOPLES OF INDIA

TO

HIS MAJESTY

IN

CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

No. 1.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING EMPEROR TO THE PRINCES AND PEOPLES OF INDIA, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The King Emperor has been graciously pleased to send the following message to the Princes and Peoples of India :—

TO THE PRINCES AND PEOPLES OF MY INDIAN EMPIRE :

During the past few weeks the peoples of My whole Empire at Home and Overseas have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilisation and the peace of mankind.

The calamitous conflict is not of My seeking. My voice has been cast throughout on the side of peace. My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of strife and to appease differences with which My Empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which My Empire was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated, and her cities laid desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed My honour and given to destruction the liberties of My Empire and of mankind. I rejoice that every part of the Empire is with me in this decision.

Paramount regard for treaty faith and the pledged word of rulers and peoples is the common heritage of England and of India.

Among the many incidents that have marked the unanimous uprising of the populations of My Empire in defence of its unity and integrity, nothing has moved me more than the passionate devotion to My Throne expressed both by My Indian subjects, and by the Feudatory Princes and the Ruling Chiefs of India, and their prodigal offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the Realm. Their one-voiced demand to be foremost in the conflict has touched My heart, and has inspired to the highest issues the love and devotion which, as I well know, have ever linked My Indian subjects and Myself. I recall to mind India's gracious message to the British nation of goodwill and fellowship, which greeted My return in February 1912 after the solemn ceremony of My Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and I find in this hour of trial a full harvest and a noble fulfilment of the assurance given by you that the destinies of Great Britain and India are indissolubly linked.

(2500—3.) Wt. 21295—258. 5000. 9/14. D & S. G 1. A 2

No. 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, 9th September, 1914.

The LORD PRIVY SEAL and SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (THE MARQUESS OF CREWE) : My Lords, I think it will be of interest to the House if I state what has happened in reference to the wonderful series of offers of assistance and support which have been received from the Indian Empire, and the response which has been made to those offers. In the first instance—although it is, of course, not the first in order of date—I will read to the House a Message which His Majesty has sent to the Princes and peoples of India.

The King-Emperor's Message is as follows :—

[*See No.* 1.]

I received yesterday a summary of offers of service and money made in India to the Viceroy, of which I think it will be interesting if I convey the general gist to your Lordships. The rulers of the Indian Native States, numbering nearly 700 altogether, have with one accord rallied to the defence of the Empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their States. From among the many Princes and nobles who volunteered for service in the war the Viceroy has chosen the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Rutlam, Sachin, and Patiala, Sir Pertab Singh (Regent of Jodhpur), the Heir Apparent of Bhopal, and a brother of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, together with other Princes belonging to noble families. It will, I know, be of interest to your Lordships' House, where he has so many personal friends, to know that the veteran Sir Pertab Singh, in spite of his seventy years, refused to be denied the right of serving the King-Emperor in person and is himself going to the front, accompanied by his great nephew, the reigning Maharaja, who is only sixteen years of age and who was brought up at Wellington College and has also, perhaps, become known to some of your Lordships. These have already joined the Expeditionary Force. There are some other Princes, the Chiefs of Jaora and Dholpur, and the Maharaja of Gwalior—also known to many of your Lordships—who, together with the Heir Apparent of Palanpur, were, to their great regret, prevented from quitting their States.

There are twenty-seven States in India that maintain Imperial Service Troops, and immediately on the outbreak of war the services of all of those corps were placed at the disposal of the Viceroy. From twelve of those States the Viceroy has accepted contingents of Infantry, Cavalry, Sappers, and transport, and also the Bikaner Camel Corps; and some of those have already embarked on active service. Further than that, a number of Chiefs, entirely of their own volition, combined to provide a hospital ship to be named "The Loyalty," for the use of the Expeditionary Force. I think I mentioned to the House before that the Maharaja of Mysore had placed a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs at the disposal of the Government for expenditure in connection with the Expeditionary Force. The Viceroy adds that the Maharaja of Gwalior, besides sharing in the expenses of the hospital ship—the idea of which was started by himself and that eminent lady the Begum of Bhopal—has placed large sums of money at the disposal of the Government of India for the purpose of providing a great number of horses as remounts. From Mahomedan Loharu in the Punjab and from two States in Baluchistan there are offers of camels with drivers to be supplied and maintained by the Chiefs and the Sirdars of those States. The Maharaja of Rewa, a distinguished Chief in Central India, has offered his troops, his treasury, and even his private jewellery to be placed at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor. I ought to add that a number of Chiefs, the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Maharaja of Bundi, besides the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Indore, and the Maharaja of Orchha have besides independently subscribed large sums to the Fund of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Maharaja of Kashmir gave a large subscription to the Indian Fund, and, what will seem to your Lordships rather a new departure in the case of an Indian Prince, presided at a meeting of 20,000 people held at Srinagar and himself delivered a stirring speech, as the result of which large subscriptions were collected. The Maharaja Holkar offers, free of charge, all the horses belonging to his State forces which the Government may find it convenient to accept. The Nizam of Hyderabad has made a similar offer, as also have the Jam of

Jamnagar and some of the other Bombay Chiefs. The Viceroy adds that every Chief in the Bombay Presidency has placed the whole of the resources of his State at the disposal of Government.

Then we go further afield. The Mehtar of Chitral—a name which evokes memories of quite a different kind—and the various tribes in the Khyber Agency have sent loyal messages and offers of support to His Excellency's Government. All States, however remote, and some of the quite small States, have expressed their desire to give such assistance as they can. The Viceroy goes on to say, very truly, that last but not least, outside India altogether, generous offers of assistance were received from the Nepal Durbar. The Nepal Government have placed the whole of their military resources at the disposal of the British Government, and the Prime Minister, who is known also I am sure to some of your Lordships because he has been here, offered a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Viceroy for the purchase of machine guns or field equipment for some of the British Gurkha regiments, and also gave large donations from his private purse to the Indian Relief Fund and to the Prince of Wales's Fund. He also offered Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of machine guns for the 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Then we go still further, on to the heights. We find that the Dalai Lama has offered 1,000 Tibetan troops for service under the British Government. He also states that innumerable Lamas all over Tibet are offering up prayers for the success of British arms. In fact, there is only one spirit and one movement over the whole of India. The Viceroy has received thousands of telegrams and letters from every quarter expressing loyalty and the desire to assist; and the local administrations have also received a vast number. They have come from every community, from all manner of different associations, religious and political, from all the different creeds, and from countless numbers of individuals offering their resources or their personal services. The Viceroy mentions in his telegram some typical examples: the All Indian Moslem League and a number of other Moslem associations in Bengal and Rangoon; the Trustees of the Aligarh College; others from Behar and Calcutta; another from the Khoja community, who are followers of a gentleman also well known to your Lordships, the Aga Khan; the Punjab Moslem League, the Behar Landholders' Association, the Taluqdars of Oudh, the Association of the Punjab Chiefs; the Provincial Congresses of Madras and of the United Provinces, which are branches of the Indian Congress, which is well known by name at any rate to most of your Lordships; and the Punjab Association representing the orthodox Sikhs, and the Parsee community of Bombay.

There has also been a number of enthusiastic offers of medical help, of some of which I hope we shall be able gratefully to avail ourselves. The Zemindars of Madras offered 500 horses at quite an early stage in the proceedings; and the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, which was started, of course quite independently of any fund here, for the relief of distress caused in India itself, has been responded to with great enthusiasm and vigour. There were a certain number of Indian Chiefs in Europe at the time. These have not been any more backward in offering their assistance and help. I find that of those who were in these parts the Maharaja and the Maharani Maji Sahiba of Bharatpur subscribed to the Indian Relief Fund and offered the whole resources of their State to Government. The Raja of Akalkot, a Bombay Chief, offered his personal service; and the Raja of Pudukota placed his entire resources at the disposal of Government. The Gaekwar of Baroda placed at our disposal the whole of his troops and the resources of his State. The son of the Mir of Khairpur, a Mahomedan Ruler in North-West India, offered his personal service. And I find also that of the British Indian residents in this country a great number, young and old, have shown their one desire to offer some form of assistance—personal service, or medical service, or some form of contribution to the Empire—in a most loyal and generous manner.

This afternoon I received a telegram from the Viceroy describing what happened yesterday at the meeting of his Legislative Council at Simla. The Viceroy tells me that, in opening the proceedings, the members stood while he conveyed to them the Message from the King—the Message which I read to the House at the commencement of my remarks. The Viceroy made a speech, in which he said that he was sure he was expressing the views of the Council and of the whole of India in assuring His Majesty of unflinching loyalty and devotion. He went on to dwell upon the causes which led up to the war and the wicked and wanton manner in which it had been thrust upon the British Empire, and he explained the wholehearted efforts which had been made by Sir Edward Grey for the preservation of

peace so long as such preservation was possible. He expressed, of course, on his own account also, the warmest gratitude for the attitude of the people of India which has been described in what I have just stated to your Lordships. Then when the Viceroy had concluded, Mr. Chitnavis, representing the Indian community, expressed the gratefulness which they all felt for His Majesty's Message, and asked the Viceroy to assure His Majesty that the whole country was with him in this hour of crisis and would loyally and devotedly do everything possible to ensure the success of the British arms. He then moved the following Resolution—

> "That in view of the great war involving most momentous issues now in progress in Europe into which our August Sovereign has been forced to enter by obligations of honour and duty to preserve the neutrality guaranteed by treaty and the liberties of a friendly State, the members of this Council, as voicing the feeling that animates the whole of the people of India, desire to give expression to their feelings of unswerving loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to their King-Emperor and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British Government. They desire at the same time to express the opinion that the people of India, in addition to the military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire, would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom, and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire. They request His Excellency the President to be so good as to convey the substance of this Resolution to His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Majesty's Government."

That was seconded by one of the principal Mahomedan leaders, the Raja of Mahmudabad, who made an important speech. It was supported by one of the Punjab Sardars, and was further supported in an eloquent speech—the Viceroy states—by Mr. Malaviya, one of the leading representatives of Indian opinion. It was also supported by a distinguished Mahomedan gentleman, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, who speaks for Bombay; by Mr. Ghuznavi, speaking for the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and by Mr. Banerjee, who is well known as an exponent of liberal views in Bengal. Mr. Banerjee, in supporting the Resolution, pointed out that—

> "It was the duty of the Council to focus the sentiments of support and enthusiastic loyalty by which every province of the Empire was animated. They desired to tell the world, the enemies of England and all else whom it might concern, that their loyalty was not lip-deep, but that behind the serried ranks of one of the finest armies of the world were the vast and multitudinous races and peoples of India bound together as one man."

The Viceroy replied, and the Resolution was carried without a single dissentient.

I think, my Lords, that we must all agree that this demonstration of true and heartfelt loyalty in India to the King-Emperor and to the Government is one of the most gratifying facts as the outcome of the present war. As we all know, the devotion and the offers of support from the self-governing Dominions of the Crown have been not less striking. Those Governments are manned by people of our own blood, with countless memories and traditions which centre round these islands. But it is, perhaps, even more striking, certainly not less gratifying, that those who speak for the various races in India—races which represent a civilisation of almost untold antiquity; races which have been remarkable in arms, in arts, and in the science of government—should in so whole-hearted a manner rally round the British Government, and, most of all, round the person of their Emperor at such a moment as this; and I am certain that this House will desire to express, through those of us who are entitled to speak for it, its appreciation of their attitude and our recognition of the part that they have played and are playing.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE: My Lords, we have listened to an announcement from the noble Marquess which seemed to us to be one of surpassing interest—an announcement which I venture to say will prove to be of historic importance in the annals of the British Empire. And let me, before I go further, express the admiration with which we listened to the words in which His Majesty the King was pleased to acknowledge the offers which his Government had received from the peoples and Princes of India. I do not think it would have been possible to express in simpler, more dignified, or more appropriate language the feelings which animate us at this moment and which lead us to embark in this great struggle with absolute

confidence in the justice of our cause. The noble Marquess spoke of the " wonderful series of offers " which have been received from the peoples of India. It is indeed a wonderful series of offers, and they were doubly appreciated by those of us who have been concerned with Indian affairs as we listened to the noble Marquess while he travelled over, not only the Indian Empire in the more restricted sense of the term, but the confines of the States which adjoin it, and described to us how one and all of them had come forward at this critical moment to assure us of their support in whatever form they were able to provide it.

Quoting from a speech in support of the Resolution passed in the Legislative Council the other day, the noble Marquess spoke of the " multitudinous races and peoples " of India. It is indeed a great thing that those multitudinous races and peoples should have joined in this movement without reference to geographical limits, to religious distinctions, to political divisions, or to differences of race. We know how deep those cleavages are, and how often it is that they separate one part of India acutely from another. But in this case they were not allowed to prevail, and I am sure that the result will produce an immense impression not only upon the people of this country but upon all who, no matter in what part of the world, are anxious spectators of the great struggle which is now proceeding.

The noble Marquess will not think it unnatural on my part if I say that I listened with special interest to that part of his speech in which he gave us an account of the manner in which the ruling Chiefs of India have come forward at this moment. There was a time when I had the honour of enjoying the friendship and intimacy of a number of those Chiefs; and I left India deeply convinced of the sincerity of their desire to bear, whenever the opportunity was offered to them, a useful and honourable part in the affairs of the Empire. Their generosity is proverbial. The word " generosity " is often coupled with the word " princely," and in India, as the noble Marquess knows, we have every reason to be aware of what " princely generosity " means. But in this case, great as that generosity has been, they have given us a great deal more. I well remember the pride which these great Chiefs and rulers took in the Imperial Service Corps instituted in the time of my predecessor, Lord Dufferin; and I know that it was their ambition that those Imperial Service troops should not merely be, as they were, extraordinarily efficient and smart on parade, but that they should be given a chance of fighting alongside of our troops in the cause of the Empire. I heard with great interest the noble Marquess's catalogue of the Princes who are to accompany the Indian Force on this campaign—with some of them I have the honour to be acquainted, others are the sons of fathers who were well known to me—and I may perhaps be permitted to echo what he said with regard to one whom I am able to describe as an old personal friend of my own. I mean the Regent of Jodhpur, better known to his intimates as Sir Pertab Singh. I also heard with special satisfaction the noble Marquess's account of the support which he was receiving from the Maharaja of Nepal. We owe a great debt to the Nepal Government, for it is with their assistance and concurrence that we are able to raise those magnificent Gurkhas, of whom I am glad to know a certain number will accompany the Indian Expedition.

THE MARQUESS OF CREWE : Seven battalions.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE : I am glad to hear that. I doubt, my Lords, whether every one in this country realises how great a thing it is that these ruling Chiefs who have come forward in this way upon our side are doing, or how important a position they occupy in their own country. I wonder, for example, whether every one realises that the Maharaja of Mysore, to whose munificent gift the noble Marquess referred, rules over a population which exceeds in numbers the whole of the population of Sweden. I wonder whether every one calls to mind that the Maharaja of Gwalior has more subjects than the King of Denmark; or that the Nizam of Hyderabad governs a people twice as numerous as the people of the Netherlands and three times as numerous as the people of Ireland. It is no small thing that these rulers, standing where they do in our Indian system, should have come forward without exception and given such practical proof of their desire to help us. I venture on the part of those who sit on this side of the House to congratulate the noble Marquess on the manner in which the India Office has been supported at this critical time, and I add to that our congratulations to the Viceroy to whom at a moment when he must have many sad preoccupations, the magnificent response of the people of India must bring consolation and encouragement. I am sure it will be the desire of the House, in whatever way may be fitting, that our

cordial thanks should be conveyed to the people of India and to the Indian Chiefs who have stood by us in so conspicuous a manner.

No. 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, 9 September, 1914.

Sir G. SCOTT ROBERTSON asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could make any statement as to offers of help made in India in connection with the War?

The UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Mr. Charles Roberts): In answer to the question I ask the House to allow me to read a telegram of very considerable length from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, which really partakes rather of the nature of a statement than strictly an answer to a question, but in view of the importance of the matter, I hope the House will allow me to read it.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from the Viceroy, dated 8th September, 1914:—

> Following is a summary of offers of service, money, &c., made in India to the Viceroy. The Rulers of the Native States in India, who number nearly seven hundred in all, have with one accord rallied to the defence of the Empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their States for the War. From among the many Princes and Nobles who have volunteered for active service, the Viceroy has selected the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Rutlam, Sachin and Patiala, Sir Pertab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, the Heir Apparent of Bhopal and a brother of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, together with other cadets of noble families. The veteran Sir Pertab would not be denied his right to serve the King-Emperor in spite of his seventy years, and his nephew, the Maharaja, who is but sixteen years old, goes with him.
>
> All these have, with the Commander-in-Chief's approval, already joined the Expeditionary Forces. The Maharaja of Gwalior and the Chiefs of Jaora and Dholpur, together with the Heir Apparent of Palanpur were, to their great regret, prevented from leaving their States. Twenty-seven of the larger States in India maintain Imperial Service Troops, and the services of every corps were immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of India on the outbreak of war. The Viceroy has accepted from twelve States contingents of Cavalry, Infantry, Sappers, and Transport, besides a Camel Corps from Bikaner, and most of them have already embarked. As particular instances of generosity and eager loyalty of the Chiefs the following may be quoted: Various Durbars have combined together to provide a hospital ship, to be called "The Loyalty," for the use of the Expeditionary Forces. The Maharaja of Mysore has placed Rs. 50 lakhs at the disposal of the Government of India for expenditure in connection with the Expeditionary Force.
>
> The Chief of Gwalior, in addition to sharing in the expenses of the hospital ship, the idea of which was originated with himself and the Begum of Bhopal, has offered to place large sums of money at the disposal of the Government of India and to provide thousands of horses as remounts. From Loharu in the Punjab and Las Bela and Kalat in Baluchistan come offers of camels with drivers, to be supplied and maintained by the Chiefs and Sardars. Several chiefs have offered to raise additional troops for military service should they be required, and donations to the Indian Relief Fund have poured in from all States. The Maharaja of Rewa has offered his troops, his treasury, and even his private jewellery for the service of the King-Emperor. In addition to contributions to the Indian Fund some Chiefs, namely those of Kashmir, Bundi, Orchha and Gwalior and Indore have also given large sums to the Prince of Wales' Fund.
>
> The Maharaja of Kashmir, not content with subscribing himself to the Indian Fund, presided at a meeting of 20,000 people held recently at Srinagar and delivered a stirring speech, in response to which large subscriptions were collected.
>
> Maharaja Holkar offers, free of charge, all horses in his State Army which may be suitable for Government purposes. Horses also offered by Nizam's

Government, by Jamnagar and other Bombay States. Every Chief in the Bombay Presidency has placed the resources of his State at the disposal of Government, and all have made contributions to the Relief Fund.

Loyal messages and offers also received from Mehtar of Chitral and tribes of Khyber Agency as well as Khyber Rifles.

Letters have been received from the most remote States in India, all marked by deep sincerity of desire to render some assistance, however humble, to the British Government in its hour of need.

Last, but not least, from beyond the borders of India have been received generous offers of assistance from the Nepal Durbar; the military resources of the State have been placed at the disposal of the British Government, and the Prime Minister has offered a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Viceroy for the purchase of machine guns or field equipment for British Gurkha Regiments proceeding over seas, in addition to large donations from his private purse to the Prince of Wales' Fund and the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. To the 4th Gurkha Rifles, of which the Prime Minister is honorary Colonel, the Prime Minister has offered Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of machine guns in the event of their going on service.

The Dalai Lama of Tibet has offered 1,000 Tibetan troops for service under the British Government. His Holiness also states that Lamas innumerable throughout length and breadth of Tibet are offering prayers for success of British Army and for happiness of souls of all victims of war.*

The same spirit has prevailed throughout British India. Hundreds of telegrams and letters received by Viceroy expressing loyalty and desire to serve Government either in the field or by co-operation in India. Many hundreds also received by local administrations. They come from communities and associations, religious, political and social, of all classes and creeds, also from individuals offering their resources or asking for opportunity to prove loyalty by personal service. Following may be mentioned as typical examples :—

> The All-India Moslem League, the Bengal Presidency Moslem League, the Moslem Association of Rangoon, the Trustees of the Aligarh College, the Behar Provincial Moslem League, the Central National Mahomedan Association of Calcutta, the Khoja Community and other followers of Aga Khan, the Punjab Moslem League, Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, Citizens of Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and many other cities, Behar Landholders' Association, Madras Provincial Congress, Taluqdars of Oudh, Punjab Chiefs' Association, United Provinces Provincial Congress, Hindus of the Punjab Chief Khalsa Diwan representing orthodox Sikhs, Borah Community of Bombay, Parsee Community of Bombay.
>
> Indian Musalmans offer field hospital that was sent to Turkey during Balkan War; Bengalee students offer enthusiastic services for an ambulance corps, and there were many other offers of medical aid; Zemindars of Madras§ have offered 300 horses, and among other practical steps taken to assist Government may be noted the holding of meetings to allay panic, keep down prices and maintain public confidence and credit. Generous contributions have poured in from all quarters to Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

In addition I ought to mention that similar offers have reached the Secretary of State from Chiefs who happen to be at present in Europe. The Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to mention two only, have placed the whole resources of their States at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. The Indian community in England, including the Indian students, have made loyal offers of services. I feel confident that the House and the country will feel deep appreciation of this magnificent demonstration of the loyalty with which the Princes and Peoples of India have identified themselves with the cause of the Empire.

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* The Political Resident at Aden has since reported that the Arab chiefs in the Hinterland of Aden, from the highest to the lowest, have offered their personal services and resources.

§ The Governor of Madras has since reported that the Madras War Fund is prepared to supply, in addition to horses, a fully equipped hospital ship, named " Madras," for the Indian Expeditionary Force, with 300 beds.

Mr. BONAR LAW : In view of the very great importance of this message, may I ask the Prime Minister—although I feel sure he has done it—whether the Government are taking every possible step to have the message circulated throughout the whole Empire?

The PRIME MINISTER : Yes; that is being done.

No. 4.

Telegraphic.—From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 9th September, 1914.

In opening the proceedings of the Legislative Council Viceroy began by asking the members to stand while he read them message from the King. [*See* No. 1.] Viceroy said he thought he was voicing views of Council, and of whole of India, in saying they were profoundly grateful to His Majesty for gracious and stirring message, and can only assure His Majesty of unflinching loyalty and devotion in this time of crisis and emergency. Subsequently, in explaining the causes leading up to the war, the Viceroy emphasised the wicked and wanton manner in which it had been thrust upon the British Empire, and showed how the wholehearted efforts made for peace by Sir Edward Grey had been rendered futile by the absolute disregard of Germany for international obligations in the matter of the neutrality of Belgium, and the infamous proposals of Germany to buy British neutrality at the expense of the independence of Belgium, and the integrity of France and her possessions. He drew attention to the admission by the German Chancellor that Germany had done a grievous wrong to Belgium. He said: "War is a terrible and horrible thing, but there is a worse thing than war, and that is national dishonour and failure of a nation to keep its engagements."

He expressed profound satisfaction that the attitude of the British Government had been so thoroughly appreciated in India and met with such warm support. The valuable offers of military assistance from Ruling Chiefs and countless offers of personal service and material help from British India had touched him deeply, and given one more proof of the deep loyalty of India. The fact that the Government of India were in a position to help the mother country by the despatch of such a large proportion of their armed forces was a supreme mark of his absolute confidence in the fidelity of troops and loyalty of India. He trusted this might be fully recognised in India and abroad. Sacrifices would have to be made, but people of India, standing shoulder to shoulder, would shrink from no sacrifice, but do all in their power to maintain internal order and secure triumph of arms of King-Emperor.

Countless loyal meetings and warm response to appeal for relief funds filled him with satisfaction and confirmed impression that Government would be supported by the determination, courage, and endurance of the whole country. Viceroy added following words: "It was moreover with confidence and pride that I was able to offer to His Majesty the first and largest military force of British and Indian troops for service in Europe that has ever left the shores of India. I am confident that the honour of this land and of the British Empire may be safely entrusted to our brave soldiers, and that they will acquit themselves nobly and ever maintain their high traditions of military chivalry and courage. To the people of India I would say at this time, let us display to the world an attitude of unity, of self-sacrifice, and of unswerving confidence under all circumstances in the justice of our cause and in the assurance that God will defend the right." Subsequently he dealt with question of emigration to British colonies, concluding with the following words: "I appeal to the Indian public to view this question in no narrow light. India has her rights but equally have the Colonies. Should it be decided to negotiate with the Colonial Governments, I am confident that they with their strong Imperial instincts will meet us in no mean nor niggardly spirits, provided that we on our side show our readiness to meet them half way. The fact that in a few weeks' time our splendid Indians soldiers may be fighting side by side and shoulder to shoulder with our Colonial fellow subjects against the common enemy is a guarantee of fair and generous treatment on both sides in a controversy of this nature."

Sir G. Chitnavis, on behalf of Council, expressed their respectful gratitude for His Majesty's kind and gracious message and asked Viceroy to assure His Majesty that in this hour of crisis whole country was with him and would loyally and devotedly do everything possible to ensure success of British arms. He then obtained leave to move following resolution: "That in view of the great war involving most momentous issues now in progress in Europe into which our August Sovereign has been forced to enter by obligations of honour and duty to preserve the neutrality guaranteed by treaty and the liberties of a friendly State, the members of this Council as voicing the feeling that animates the whole of the people of India, desire to give expression to their feelings of unswerving loyalty and enthusiastic devotion to their King Emperor and an assurance of their unflinching support to the British Government. They desire at the same time to express the opinion that the people of India in addition to the Military assistance now being afforded by India to the Empire would wish to share in the heavy financial burden now imposed by the war on the United Kingdom, and request the Government of India to take this view into consideration and thus to demonstrate the unity of India with the Empire. They request His Excellency the President to be so good as to convey the substance of this resolution to His Majesty the King Emperor and His Majesty's Government."

He commenced with a comparison between England's present attitude and that taken up by her during the great Napoleonic wars, pointing out how in the present conflict, as then, undeterred by fear of consequences or claims of self-interest she stands forth as the protector of weaker nations against the brute force of militarism. He then expressed keen appreciation felt by all Indians of Viceroy's prompt action in assuring the King of India's whole-hearted loyalty, thus acting as a true and trusted representative of Indian people. Though there may be internal difficulties and differences of opinion within the English Empire, in face of outside danger all rally round England to support Empire of which all are proud to be citizens. Indians of all ranks, religions, and opinions, hope for England's victory with loyal sentiment based on gratitude, contentment, and confidence in future.

Maintenance of British rule is an essential condition of moral and material progress of country, hence all rejoice that Indian fighting races will take the field in Europe alongside English troops. Splendid Indian Army under British guidance may be trusted to render a good account of itself under all circumstances. Further and nobler reason for India's support of British cause is complete confidence in the justice of it as proved by published correspondence. India desires deeply to prove herself worthy of England's confidence by action and sacrifice as well as by words. This sentiment, expressed at crowded meetings throughout India, must be voiced here in showing clearly to Viceroy that all are and will be ready to bear their share in the financial burden imposed by war. He moves the resolution with confidence that he will have the full support of whole Council, who will all wish to assist in continuing and completing the noble mission of the Empire.

Raja of Mahmudabad, in seconding the resolution, stated that it represented the very essence of Indian public opinion, and that Indians are only too proud to bear their share of the Imperial burden. Entire resources of India in men and money should be at England's disposal. Expressed deep gratitude on behalf of India for Viceroy's assistance in getting Indian troops despatched to Europe which has made India justly feel proud of her position in the Empire.

Sardar Daljit Singh, Punjab, in supporting resolution, emphasised righteousness of England's cause. India's determination to assist in defence of Empire is due not merely to sense of duty and gratitude but also to feeling that her interests are indissolubly connected with those of England. Immense satisfaction felt throughout India at the honour done to India by sending her troops to England. But England needs money as well as men, and this will be given ungrudgingly by all.

Following passages occurred in an eloquent speech by Mr. Malaviya: India recognises her duty at this present moment and, God willing, will loyally and manfully discharge that duty, that no sacrifice of men or money will be grudged in order that the British arms should triumph, in order that the success of the British arms should establish the triumph of right over might, of civilisation over the military barbarism of Germany, of ordered freedom over military slavery, and of everything that men have held dear in the last hundred years over all that seems to be ugly and despicable at the present moment in the doings that are going on in Belgium

and other countries. The appeal that England made in days gone by she has made now in respect of calling upon Englishmen to do their duty, and in this hour of crisis it is her proud privilege to call upon all the citizens of the British Empire to rise as one man and manfully to discharge the duties which the situation has imposed upon them. My Lord, India will humbly and dutifully respond to that call.

Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, on behalf of Bombay Presidency, said that resolution embodied the feeling of the whole country which desired to prove unity of Empire by sacrificing life and property in support of England. Crisis has helped Indians to realise how dear British rule is to them, and they regard the fact of Indian troops fighting with British in Europe as a great pledge of equal citizenship in Empire. Resolution will be hailed by all India with proud approval.

Mr. Ghuznavi, speaking for Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, pointed out that the war had demonstrated to the whole world how truly united was the Empire.

Mr. Banerjee, in supporting the resolution, pointed out that it was duty of Council to focus sentiments of enthusiastic loyalty, and support which animated every province of the Empire; they desired to tell the world, the enemies of England, and all else whom it might concern that their loyalty was not lip-deep, but behind the serried ranks of one of the finest armies of the world were the vast and multitudinous races and peoples of India bound together as one man.

Every one of the non-official members present also spoke in favour of the resolution, and the proceedings were marked by a genuine ring of quiet enthusiasm.

In replying on the debate the Viceroy expressed appreciation of remarkable demonstration of loyalty and of unity with the Empire; he fully recognised that the views expressed by Hon. Members represented those of the whole country. India had gladly given her sons to fight the common foe side by side with the sons of great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and might with confidence and pride look forward to their achievements on the battlefield being worthy of the best and highest traditions of that country. That India had been in a position to send a military force of over 70,000 combatants to fight for the Empire was a legitimate source of pride and satisfaction to her. Viceroy mentioned the names of Ruling Chiefs whose offers to go to the front had been accepted, and added that Nepal had generously placed forces at the disposal of Government, while most friendly assurances had been received from the Amir of Afghanistan. That Honourable Members should also desire to share the financial burden was natural and legitimate aspiration with which Government of India was in complete sympathy so far as legitimately possible, having due regard to interests of Indian tax-payer. India bound to suffer financially through falling off of customs and railway receipts. She could ordinarily have asked Home Government to bear whole cost of Expeditionary Force and thus effected counter savings, but Government had felt this would not be in accord with wishes of the people, and that opinion was confirmed by the resolution moved and speeches made. He accepted resolution on behalf of Government who would now recommend that India should accept such portion of cost of force as would have fallen upon India had troops continued in the country; amount might be roughly estimated at one million sterling up to end of financial year. Viceroy then referred to splendid offer of 50 lakhs by Mysore which would be placed at disposal of His Majesty's Government as additional contribution. There was nothing like comradeship in arms and joint participation in dangers and hardships of war to level distinctions,inspire mutual respect, and foster friendships, and Viceroy added, "I cannot help feeling that as a consequence better relations will be promoted amongst the component parts of the British Empire, many misunderstandings will be removed, and outstanding grievances will be settled in an amicable and generous manner. In this sense out of evil good may come to India, and this is the desire of us all."

No. 5.

List of offers of service, &c., received from Chiefs and others residing in, or on visits to, this country :—

His Highness the Aga Khan:—In addition to directing the community of which he is the spiritual head to place their personal services and resources unreservedly at the disposal of Government, has volunteered to serve as a private in any infantry regiment of the Indian Expeditionary Force.

The Raja of Akalkot:—Personal service in the field.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda:—All his troops and resources.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani Maji Sahiba of Bharatpur:—(1) The whole resources of their State; (2) Two motor cars and a chauffeur, with all expenses; (3) Rs. 2,000 to the Indian Relief Fund. His Highness has offered also personal service in the field.

His Highness the Raja of Pudukota:—" All I possess " expresses his anxiety to serve in any capacity. Has placed his motor car at the disposal of Government, and is returning to India to raise, subject to approval, a regiment of his subjects to release a regular regiment.

Mir Ghulam Ali Khan of Khairpur:—Personal service in the field.

Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur:—Personal service.

The British Indian residents in this country of every class and creed have been forward with loyal and generous offers of personal services and help.

No. 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, 16th September, 1914.

The LORD PRIVY SEAL AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (The MARQUESS OF CREWE) moved a resolution to the effect that the ordinary pay and other ordinary charges of any troops despatched from India to the seat of war, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that might be employed in the expedition which would have been charged upon the resources of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent, should continue to be so chargeable, provided that if it should be necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels or forces, then the expense of raising, maintaining, and providing such vessels and forces should be repaid by the Imperial Government. This resolution had, he said, to be passed by both Houses in consequence of the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1858. Continuing, the noble Marquess said : I need not add anything to what I said a short time ago as to the pride we all feel at the Indian Forces fighting side by side with British soldiers and the soldiers of the self-governing Dominions in this mighty conflict. The pride with which this announcement was received by both Houses of Parliament was shared by the whole country, as was shown by what appeared in the Press next day. It is a most remarkable and most memorable fact. And the reception of the news in India that Indian troops were coming here was for one thing, I venture to hope, a splendid tribute to the justice of our rule there, and is also an evidence of how high the heart of India beats in sympathy with us in this great struggle in which we are engaged. (Cheers.) India desires to play her part, not merely by sending troops, but also she has taken the view that at any rate she shall not in any sense profit or make any sort of saving through the absence of these troops from India, and the consequent absence of the necessity of paying them. The precedents on this subject are very various. Sometimes India has been asked to pay a large amount in respect of troops sent to various parts of the world. In some other cases the whole charge has been undertaken by this country. Both in India and here the proposal is regarded as a thoroughly fair one, considering the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged. It was held by a Commission, which sat some 14 years ago, that a war in Europe could not of itself be taken as involving the direct interests of India, but for a war such as this there is no precedent, and no argument of a merely technical kind can be made. Therefore, as we stand at present, and speaking without prejudice of what may happen in the future as to the duration of the war or a number of other factors about which it is impossible to express any opinion at present, I think this arrangement is a reasonable one both from the Indian and the British point of view, and I trust therefore that your Lordships will be able to assent to the resolution.

The EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON : Perhaps as one who was connected for some years with the Government of India I may be allowed to say a word on the statement

which has just been made by the noble Marquess, the Leader of the House. I am the more anxious to do so because on the two previous occasions upon which the despatch of these Indian contingents has been mentioned I was unfortunately absent elsewhere. I should like to take this opportunity of joining the noble Marquess in a tribute of admiration for the splendid spirit of loyalty which has been shown by the Dominions and all classes and creeds in India, and further to offer my congratulations to the Viceroy in particular, and the Government of India, for the substantial and magnificent offer of assistance which they have been able to make to His Majesty's Government. From my own experience I can bear out what the noble Marquess has said. During the last ten days that I have been engaged elsewhere no subject has raised more enthusiasm among the thousands of people I have seen assembled than the splendid offer of the Indian contingent. (Cheers.) Now the noble Marquess takes us a step further. He makes a motion to the House which is to the effect that the ordinary charges of these troops should continue to be borne by the Indian Government—or, to use his own phrase, that the Indian Government should derive no profit from their patriotism in this respect. In ordinary circumstances I might have felt some doubt about such a proposal, but there may have been fluctuations in our policy in regard to this matter, fluctuations, I am bound to say, in some cases not altogether creditable to ourselves or to our standard of chivalry and honour. But these circumstances have largely changed in recent years, and broadly speaking, the principle which is now observed, I think the noble Marquess will agree, is when the Indian troops are employed outside that country the expenditure shall not fall on them. That was certainly the case with regard to the expedition which I had the honour to despatch from India in 1900 to the relief of the Legations in Peking. But the noble Marquess has told us to-day that this is an exceptional case. This is the case where the troops from India are spontaneously taking part in war which may be held to involve the interests of India as being included in the whole Empire. I conclude that the proposal of the noble Marquess is one that has been made to him by the Government of India. I think it is one which your Lordships can well accept.

No. 7.

House of Commons, Wednesday, 16th September, 1914.

The PRIME MINISTER (Mr. Asquith) : I beg to move, " That His Majesty having directed a military force, consisting of British and Indian troops, charged upon the revenues of India, to be despatched to Europe for service in the War in which this country is engaged, this House consents that the ordinary pay and other ordinary charges of any troops so despatched, as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that may be employed in this expedition which would have been charged upon the resources of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent, shall continue to be so chargeable, provided that, if it shall be necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels or forces, then the expense of raising, maintaining, and providing such vessels and forces shall be repaid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for the purposes of the said expedition."

The Motion which stands in my name, and which I propose now to move, is one which I am quite certain will be received with complete assent and gratitude in every quarter of the House. I do not think that in all the moving exhibitions of national and Imperial patriotism which the War has evoked there is any which has more touched, and rightly touched, the feelings of this House and the country than the message sent by the Viceroy of India announcing the magnificent response which the princes and peoples of that country have made to our need. In consequence of the provisions of Section 55 of the Government of India Act, 1858, it is not constitutionally right or proper to charge upon the revenues of India, except in the case of actual invasion or of sudden and unforeseen emergency, the cost of troops that may be sent outside that country. The assent of both Houses of Parliament is needed before any such charge can be imposed upon the revenues of India. The assistance of the Indian Army under Imperial exigencies has been more than once—indeed, several times since the passing of that Act—offered by India and accepted by ourselves. I will not go into the precedents; it is not necessary to do so.

In most of those cases the whole cost of the charge has been met, as I am sure we would willingly meet it in this case, out of the revenues of the United Kingdom. But when this matter came up, as it did last week, before the Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India, one of the unofficial Indian members moved a resolution to the effect that India would desire, in the present emergency, that she should be allowed not only to send her troops, but to contribute the cost of their maintenance and pay, and the Viceroy, on behalf of the Government of India—and I am sure with the assent and sympathy not only of this House and the people of this country, but of the whole people of the British Empire—accepted that offer. The result is that, through this patriotic initiative, not in any sense dictated or inspired by the Government, but proceeding from an unofficial member of the Viceroy's Council, these splendid British and Indian troops which are now already upon their way, and which we believe will afford to us and to the Empire at large most effective assistance in the righteous struggle in which we are engaged, will be sent, as far as their ordinary charges are concerned, at the expense of the Government and people of India. The Motion I have to make is of a purely formal character. It is necessary in order to comply with the requirements of the Act of Parliament. I am sure we should not be giving expression to what everyone of us feels if we did not couple with its acceptance an acknowledgment, sincere and heartfelt, of the spontaneous and splendid assistance which our great Dependency of India is giving us.

Mr. Bonar Law: I am glad to have the privilege of seconding the Resolution which has been moved. Since the War broke out nothing, as the Prime Minister has said—not even, I think, the heroic conduct of our own soldiers on the field of battle—has moved the people of this country more deeply than the spontaneous and enthusiastic outburst of loyalty to their Emperor and patriotism of the Empire of which we had an account in the message of the Viceroy given the other day. The circumstances under which this Resolution is necessary are another proof of the reality and of the value of that assistance. Previously when Indian troops, as the Prime Minister has pointed out, have been used out of India the Government of India has looked with a jealous eye in order to see that no part of the financial burden would fall on the people of India. Now the Indian Government, representing and inspired by the Indian people, are not only sending their sons to risk their lives at the side of our own soldiers, by whom they will be proudly welcomed as comrades, but are insisting on bearing a share of the burden of the expense which is involved.

I ventured to say the other day at the Guildhall that the moral forces which our enemies not only despise but affront would prove in the long run stronger than the material forces on which alone they rely. It is on moral forces that we rely to-day. The generous aid which is coming to us from the self-governing Dominions in every part of the Empire is coming of their own free will. It could not be demanded by us, and it could not be enforced by us. This assistance from India also is coming not from force, but from good will, and I believe that it is coming because, on the whole, everyone who leaves this country to take part in the government of India, from the Viceroy to the humblest official, is inspired by the tradition that it is his duty not to exploit India for the benefit of this country, but to rule it for the good of the people of India. We have made mistakes, but on the whole we have succeeded, and it is because, in the main, the people of India recognise that that is the spirit in which the Government is carried on, that we have received so generously their assistance in our hour of need.

No. 8.

Telegraphic.—From the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 21*st September*, 1914.

The following additions should be made to my telegram of 8th September [*see* No. 3]:—

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar has been selected for active service.

Further contingents of Imperial Service Troops have been accepted from three States, making 15 States in all, namely:—

Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Faridkot, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore Jaipur, Jind, Jodhpur, Kapurthala, Kashmir, Mysore, Patiala Rampur.

Imperial Service Contingents from Bahawalpur, Bhavnagar, Bhopal, Idar, Junagadh, Khairpur, Maler Kotla, Navanagar, Sirmur and Tehri will be accepted later if need arises.

A joint offer from Dhar, Barwani, Ali Rajpur and Jhabua, who maintain no Imperial Service Troops, is under consideration.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior has also given £22,000 for motor-cars and transport, and £5,000 for relief of Belgian sufferers. T. H. the Raja and Rani of Dhar have contributed to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Fund.

Offers of horses have been made by the Chiefs of Baroda, Bhopal, Dhar, Jodhpur, Mysore, Patiala, Rewa.

Loyal offers of service have been received from the Tribes of Kurram and the Swat Valley and from the Sam Ranizai, who are ready to raise corps of Frontier Tribesmen if desired.

Offers have also been received from the Feudatory State of Amb, from the Bhutan Maharaja, and from the Arab Chiefs in the Aden Hinterland.

Since the receipt of the above telegram, the Viceroy has informed the Secretary of State that His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has offered a contribution of 60 lakhs of rupees (£400,000) towards the cost of the war and, in particular, to defray the entire expense while on foreign service overseas of his own regiment of Imperial Service Lancers and of the 20th Deccan Horse (of which he is honorary Colonel).

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Government of Maharashtra

on 02 July, 2018